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The FATS and OILS SITUATION

FOS-190

In this issue:
Safflower Expanding as
Oilseed Crop
Selected Statistical Series
on Food Fats

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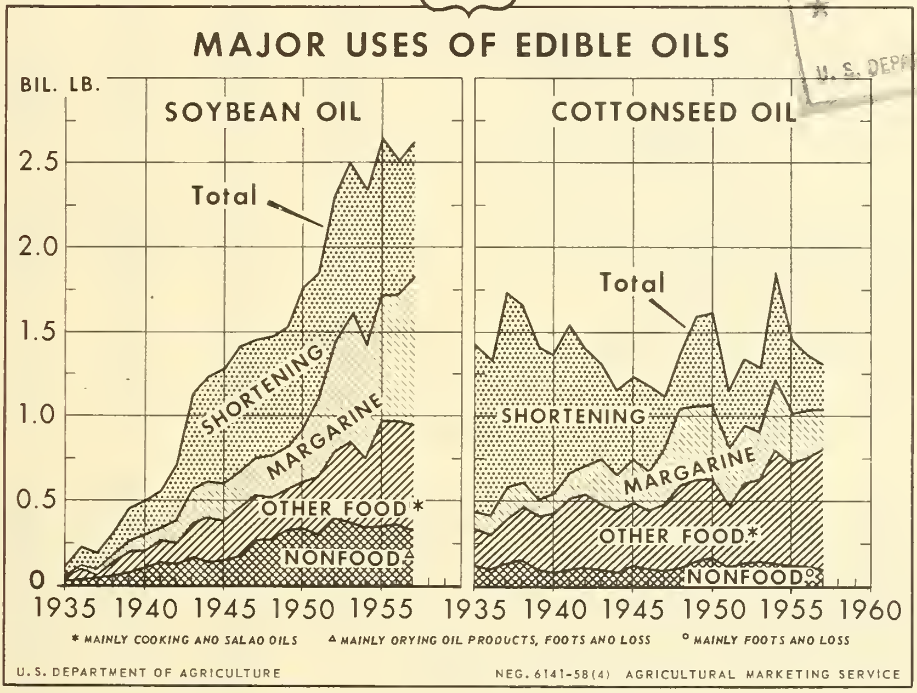

MAJOR USES OF EDIBLE OILS

* MAINLY COOKING AND SALAD OILS △ MAINLY DRYING OIL PRODUCTS, FOOTS AND LOSS ° MAINLY FOOTS AND LOSS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 6141-58(4) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Rapid expansion of production has enabled soybeans to become the major vegetable oil by a wide margin, having surpassed cottonseed oil in 1944. Domestic use of soybean oil increased from 0.1 billion pounds in 1935 to 2.6 billion in 1957. Cottonseed oil use averaged 1.4 billion pounds annually during this period.

Soybean oil displaced cottonseed oil as the major oil used in shortening in 1944 and in margarine in 1951. Use of cottonseed oil in "other food" (mainly cooking and salad oils) has trended upward and in 1957 accounted for nearly 60 percent of its total domestic disappearance.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.--Wholesale prices per pound for fats and oils at selected markets

Item	April		1958		
	1956	1957	February	March	April
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, creamery, Grade A (92-score) bulk, New York	59.1	60.4	60.6	60.3	58.6
Butter, creamery, Grade B, (90-score) bulk, Chicago	58.3	59.0	59.1	58.8	57.3
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, New York	24.0	28.1	27.6	27.6	27.6
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, f.o.b. New Jersey mills	19.4	23.0	21.4	21.0	21.0
Castor oil, No. 3, technical, drums, carlots, f.o.b. N. Y.	17.3	21.5	20.6	20.3	20.3
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast, f.o.b. mill 1/	14.7	14.3	13.2	13.8	14.2
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports (tax included)	15.9	15.3	17.3	17.8	18.1
Coconut oil, Cochin type, refined, drums, N. Y. (tax included)	19.6	19.0	---	---	---
Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, New York	11.3	11.6	10.5	10.5	10.2
Codliver oil, medicinal, U. S. P., barrels, New York	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	15.6	13.5	15.3	14.0	14.2
Corn oil, refined, tanks, New York 2/	22.5	20.4	21.0	21.0	17.9
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S. E. mills	15.4	13.2	14.5	13.8	13.9
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., bleachable, tank cars, New York 3/	17.8	15.4	16.4	15.6	15.8
Cottonseed-oil foots, raw (50 percent T.F.A) delivered East	1.4	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.5
Cottonseed oil, refined, drums, New York	22.4	19.7	20.5	20.5	20.5
Degras, common, barrels, New York	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Glycerin, soaplye, basis 80 percent, tanks, New York	16.8	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Grease, A white, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	6.8	6.8	7.4	7.8	7.4
Grease, yellow, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	6.4	6.1	6.9	7.3	6.8
Lard, loose, tank cars, Chicago	10.8	12.8	11.7	11.4	11.6
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	12.8	14.3	12.4	12.6	12.6
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	15.4	17.0	15.8	16.4	16.4
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	15.9	12.7	14.8	14.3	14.0
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, New York	19.2	16.1	18.4	17.9	17.6
Margarine, white, domestic vegetable, Chicago	28.0	28.0	27.0	27.0	27.0
Menhaden oil, light pressed, tanks, New York	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Neat's-foot oil, 30°, drums, carlots, New York	28.5	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. New York	17.0	18.8	18.1	18.0	18.0
Oleo oil, extra, drums, Chicago	15.2	18.1	17.9	18.0	18.1
Oleostearine, barrels, New York	12.3	13.0	13.8	14.1	15.2
Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, New York	48.8	46.7	33.5	32.7	32.7
Palm oil, Congo, drums, f.o.b. New York 4/	14.5	15.3	15.2	14.5	14.5
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S. E. mills	17.0	13.8	17.1	16.9	17.4
Peanut oil, refined, drums, New York	24.8	20.5	22.5	22.5	22.5
Rapeseed oil, refined (denatured), tanks, New York	16.8	18.8	16.0	16.0	16.0
Safflower oil, nonbreak, tanks, f.o.b., West Coast	---	15.0	14.8	14.8	14.8
Safflower oil, nonbreak, tanks, East Coast	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8
Sesame oil, refined, drums, New York	36.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0
Shortening, Containing Animal Fat, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	---	30.2	30.4	30.5	30.4
Shortening, Cottonseed, hydrogenated, 10-drum lots, New York	23.5	23.2	22.5	22.0	21.2
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Midwest mills	14.9	12.4	11.4	11.0	11.0
Soybean oil, refined tanks, New York	18.3	15.1	14.3	13.8	13.9
Soybean oil, clarified, tanks, New York	---	---	13.6	13.2	13.2
Sperm oil, natural, 45°, drums, New York	16.8	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2
Tall oil, refined, tanks, works	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Tallow, edible, loose, Chicago	10.0	11.8	10.9	11.7	11.8
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	6.8	6.8	7.5	7.8	7.4
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	6.3	6.3	6.9	7.2	6.8
Tallow, special, inedible, tanks, delivered, New York	7.2	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.8
Tung oil, imported, drums, carlots, f.o.b. New York	25.3	23.8	22.4	22.5	22.8
Tung oil, tanks, New York	23.7	22.2	20.9	21.0	21.2
Tung oil, domestic, tanks, f.o.b. mills	23.5	22.0	21.0	21.0	21.0

1/ Three-cent processing tax suspended during October 1957-June 1960.
2/ Prior to April 1958, reported as drums.
3/ Near-by futures.
4/ Tax excluded. Tax does not apply to palm oil used in the manufacture of iron or steel products, tin and terne plate. Since 1943 these are the major uses of palm oil.

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter; The National Provisioner; The Journal of Commerce (New York); Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition; reports of Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service. Excise taxes and duties included where applicable.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, May 26, 1958

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SUMMARY

Output of food fats during April-September, the second half of the current marketing year, is expected to be near last year's level, with soybean oil making up for the decline in cottonseed oil. Little change is likely in the output of lard and butter. Production in the first half of the season was down 3 percent from the year before, as the record output of soybean oil failed to offset sharp declines in cottonseed oil and lard. Because of smaller stocks at the beginning of the season, total supplies were down more than production.

The current recession apparently is having little effect on the domestic demand for food fats. Domestic disappearance in the first half of the present marketing year was at a record level, up nearly 4 percent from a year ago. The increase came in the January-March quarter, probably due in part to a buildup in "pipeline" supplies. The growth in population accounted for most of the rise, but disappearance per person was up slightly. The sharpest increase in disappearance took place in margarine although the direct use of lard, shortening and salad and cooking oils also was up. The use of butter was down a little. As usual, some seasonal tapering off is likely in April-September.

Exports of all food fats (including the oil content of soybeans) in April-September are expected to increase about 12 percent over a year earlier to 1.3 billion pounds after showing a decrease of 27 percent in October-March 1957-58. The gain will reflect a heavy pickup in shipments of edible oils under P.L. 480. In the first half of the year, decreases were recorded for all major commodities except soybeans. Edible vegetable oils registered the sharpest drop, over 30 percent. Total exports of food fats for 1957-58 are expected to be about 2.6 billion pounds, about 300 million less than in 1956-57.

The year's probable total exports include an estimate of 1.1 billion pounds of soybean and cottonseed oils, compared with 1.2 billion a year earlier. The oil equivalent of the estimated 85 to 90 million bushels of soybeans to be shipped abroad during the year is 925-975 million pounds, compared with 937 million a year earlier. Lard exports and shipments probably will total about 450 million pounds, 140 million less than last year.

These estimates of supply and disappearance indicate that stocks of cottonseed and soybean oils on October 1, 1958 will total about 375 to 400 million pounds, down around 50 million pounds from a year earlier. Stocks of lard on that same date will be around 75 million pounds, about the same as the previous year. Carryover soybean stocks, on the other hand, are expected to be larger, but would represent only about one month's crush at current levels. Total stocks, including the oil equivalent of soybeans, probably will be somewhat larger than on October 1, 1957.

Disappearance of nonfood fats in April-September is likely to continue somewhat below last year because of the lower level of industrial activity. The October-March total was 4 percent less than a year ago. The sharpest decline occurred in drying oil products, down 22 percent, although usage in soap also was down. Disappearance in "other industrial" products including fats in feed, on the other hand, was up 8 percent. The slackening in demand for nonfood fats is associated mainly with the general downturn in economic activity beginning last autumn.

Soybean prices to farmers probably will average near the support price of $2.09 per bushel through the remainder of the marketing year, despite record disappearance. Based upon current estimates of domestic use and exports of soybean oil, soybean crushings for the 1957-58 marketing year will total around 340 million bushels, 8 percent above the 1956-57 peak. Soybean exports for 1957-58 of about 85-90 million bushels would be close to last year's record. This would leave a carryover on October 1, 1958 of 25 to 30 million bushels, 15 to 20 million above a year earlier but still only 5 to 6 percent of the huge crop.

The price difference between cottonseed oil and soybean oil has been unusually wide this marketing year, due to the squeeze on cottonseed oil supplies and strong domestic demand. The premium for cottonseed oil in October-April 1957-58 averaged nearly 3.0 cents per pound compared with 0.3 cents a year earlier. The margin is expected to continue relatively wide for the next several months as cotton oil supplies tighten further.

Current prospects indicate the "pinch" on cottonseed oil supplies will continue into the 1958-59 marketing year, mainly because more cotton acreage has been placed in the Soil Bank Program this year.

Lard output in 1957-58, including farm, is now forecast at 2,475 million pounds, about 150 million below a year earlier. Hog slaughter and yields of lard in the first half of the marketing year were not as large as expected. Slaughter in late spring and early summer is expected to equal last year and may exceed it somewhat. Thereafter, slaughter will be above last year. Total disappearance of lard in October-March 1957-58 was 11 percent below last year, and prices have been somewhat lower. Lard prices over the next several months are likely to average a little less than last year.

Flaxseed prices (No. 1 Minneapolis) have drifted downward from the season's peak of $3.42 per bushel in December 1957 to $2.95 in mid-May 1958, 20 cents below a year earlier. Linseed oil prices showed a corresponding decline. Crusher demand for flaxseed has weakened in recent months, reflecting a sharp drop in the demand for linseed oil by the drying oil industry. Domestic disappearance of linseed oil was well maintained during July-September 1957 at the year earlier level, but since has dropped about 26 percent. Disappearance will continue below last year through the summer, because of the reduced industrial activity.

Farm prices for 1958 crop flaxseed are likely to be lower than levels for the 1957 crop. If weather conditions are average, the 1958 acreage would provide an output 15 to 20 percent in excess of probable domestic use and prices to farmers would likely average near the support level of $2.78 per bushel. This support is 14 cents less than the 1957 support. Furthermore, world production and exportable supplies of flaxseed and linseed oil, barring unfavorable weather conditions, are expected to increase in 1958.

Apparent production of inedible tallow and greases in October-March 1957-58 was 11 percent less than the first 6 months of last year. The marketing year total output is now forecast at 2,850 million pounds, 150 million less than last year. Domestic takings have been stable at the year earlier level, but exports are down nearly 25 percent. Stocks on April 1, 1958 were 20 percent below a year ago and the lowest for that date since 1946. Prices of inedible tallow were relatively stable during October-April 1957-58 and averaged about 10 percent above a year earlier. Production this summer will be less than last summer because of smaller cattle slaughter, but by a narrower difference than earlier. Summer prices will probably average close to the increased prices of last summer.

Table 2.- Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1951 to 1958 1/

Item	Year beginning October							
							Forecast 3/	
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 2/	1958
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Stocks, October 1								
Soybeans--oil equivalent 4/	41	36	109	14	108	41	108	325
Butter	114	111	323	489	295	90	145	160
Lard	57	143	42	50	75	123	69	69
Cottonseed oil	193	393	1,016	896	361	254	145]	381
Soybean oil	171	194	174	127	179	227	286]	
Others 5/	56	39	33	45	51	66	49	49
Total	590	880	1,589	1,608	962	760	694	659
Imports	46	45	61	91	57	47	50	
Production								
Butter	1,376	1,578	1,647	1,536	1,568	1,548	1,560	
Lard	2,918	2,509	2,248	2,564	2,852	2,624	2,475	
Cottonseed oil 6/	1,729	1,840	2,106	1,723	1,893	1,626	1,425	
Soybean oil	2,444	2,536	2,350	2,711	3,142	3,431	3,675	
Others 5/ 6/	526	539	669	572	667	705	705	
Total Fats and Oils	8,992	9,001	9,020	9,105	10,122	9,935	9,840	
Soybean Exports-Oil Equiv.	167	320	416	666	741	937	925	
Total	9,159	9,321	9,436	9,771	10,863	10,872	10,765	
Total supply	9,796	10,246	11,086	11,470	11,882	11,679	11,509	
Exports 7/								
Butter	3	14	45	190	240	18	30	
Lard	751	515	456	587	719	590	450	
Cottonseed oil 6/	126	55	402	716	617	427]	1,100	
Soybean oil	271	93	71	50	556	807]		
Others 5/ 6/	62	39	119	33	50	59	30	
Adjustment 8/	55	74	117	124	66	62	65	
Total fats and oils	1,268	790	1,209	1,699	2,249	1,963	1,675	
Soybeans--oil equivalent	167	320	416	666	741	937	925	
Total exports	1,435	1,110	1,625	2,365	2,990	2,900	2,600	
Domestic use								
Butter	1,375	1,352	1,438	1,540	1,533	1,475	1,515	
Lard 9/	2,071	2,111	1,773	1,959	2,067	2,049	2,025	
Cottonseed oil	1,404	1,162	1,824	1,543	1,384	1,307]	4,050	
Soybean oil	2,150	2,462	2,326	2,609	2,539	2,565]		
Others 5/	521	550	598	622	659	713	725	
Adjustment 8/	-55	-74	-117	-124	-66	-62	-65	
Total 9/	7,466	7,563	7,843	8,149	8,116	8,047	8,250	
Total use for food 10/	7,109	7,219	7,541	7,834	7,888	7,901	8,050	
Per capita, civilian and military	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
Butter (fat content)	7.1	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.0	7.0	
Other	36.9	36.9	37.7	38.3	37.9	37.6	37.5	
Total (fat content)	44.0	43.7	44.9	45.8	45.3	44.6	44.5	

1/ Totals computed from unrounded numbers. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Except for stocks on October 1, 1957. 4/ Not included in total stocks. 5/ Includes beef fats, peanut, corn, olive and sesame oils. 6/ Includes oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing. 7/ Includes shipments. Butter, cottonseed oil and adjustments include quantities from CCC stocks that are not reported in Census data. 8/ Includes exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening and other secondary fats. 9/ Adjusted for estimated changes in stocks on farm. 10/ Excludes food fats used for nonfood purposes but includes non food oils (mostly coconut, babassu and palm-kernel) used in food.

Table 3.--Estimated 1957-58 production of fats and oils from domestic materials and oil equivalent of exported domestic oilseeds, year beginning October with comparisons

Item	Average 1937-41	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 1/	Forecast 1957
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Butter (actual weight)	2,224	1,376	1,578	1,647	1,536	1,568	1,548	1,560
Lard and rendered pork fat	2,091	2,918	2,509	2,248	2,564	2,851	2,624	2,475
Edible beef fats 2/	225	173	218	264	280	312	321	325
Total, edible animal fats	4,540	4,467	4,305	4,159	4,380	4,731	4,493	4,360
Corn oil	173	223	258	252	268	270	275	280
Cottonseed oil	1,456	1,729	1,840	2,106	1,723	1,893	1,626	1,425
Edible olive oil	7	4	7	2	3	1	6	3
Peanut oil	87	123	53	82	20	81	84	75
Peanuts (shelled), oil equivalent of exports for crushing abroad	---	---	---	69	---	4	19	
Soybean oil	500	2,444	2,536	2,350	2,711	3,142	3,431	3,675
Soybeans, oil equivalent of exports	31	167	320	416	666	741	937	925
Total, edible vegetable oils	2,254	4,681	5,010	5,272	5,384	6,132	6,378	6,383
Inedible tallow and greases	1,303	2,268	2,616	2,661	2,839	3,145	3,007	2,850
Fish, whale and seal oils 3/	223	126	148	161	180	204	158	150
Total, soap fats and oils	1,526	2,394	2,764	2,822	3,019	3,349	3,165	3,000
Linseed oil 4/	363	554	501	631	588	625	635	540
Flaxseed, oil equivalent of exports	---	55	5/	122	133	196	183	
Tung oil	1	15	43	40	15	2	32	26
Castor oil	---	8	11	8	4	1	3	10
Tall oil	30	325	321	332	524	622	547	550
Total, drying oils	394	957	876	1,133	1,264	1,435	1,400	1,126
Other fats and oils 6/	5	28	36	31	42	31	43	40
Grand total	8,719	12,527	12,991	13,417	14,089	15,678	15,479	14,909

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Edible tallow, oleo stock, oleo oil, and oleostearine. Reported production of edible tallow through 1948, 1949-51 minus other pressing, beginning 1955 minus other processing. 3/ Excludes cod oil and fish liver oils. 4/ Excludes oil equivalent of imported flaxseed. 5/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 6/ Neats foot oil, wool grease, cod and fish liver oils, and vegetable oils not reported separately by kind.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Peak Soybean Crushings To Continue; Prices Expected To Stay Near Support

Soybean crushings in October-April 1957-1958 totaled 206 million bushels, 13 million more than last year (table 4). Crushings for the marketing year probably will reach a new high of 340 million bushels, nearly 25 million above last season's record. This would require an average crush of about 27 million bushels per month during May-September 1958, compared with over 29 million per month so far this season. A season's crush this size would produce about 3,675 million pounds of crude soybean oil and 8.0 million tons of cake and meal. Record crushings are being encouraged by sharply reduced supplies of cottonseed oil and lard and by some increase in total domestic takings of food fats.

Soybean crushings usually hold up fairly well through May before tapering off seasonally. Some seasonal decrease is likely this year but it may be smaller than usual. Supplies of competitive fats and oils are limited, and a heavy outward movement in P.L. 480 shipments is in prospect. A factor that may tend to limit the crush is a relatively low conversion ratio which is likely during most of the remainder of the 1957-58 season.

Soybean farm prices in October-April 1957-58 were relatively stable, averaging $2.07 per bushel, 17 cents less than a year earlier. The support price set a floor under the market. There has been little change in the total value of the products obtained from the beans. The farmer's share of the total value of the products (oil and meal) during the first half of the current marketing year averaged a little higher than the previous year.

Farm prices probably will continue to average near the support rate of $2.09 per bushel as current supplies continue in excess of probable demand.

Soybean Exports at High Level; Carryover Next October 1 Placed at 25 to 30 Million Bushels

Soybean exports continue near last year's record level and not much change from a year ago is expected through the rest of the current marketing year. From October 1957 through mid-May about 62 million bushels (based in par on inspection data) were shipped out, compared with 63 million a year earlier. Principal takers were western Europe and Japan. Total exports for the 1957-58 crop year probably will be about 85-90 million bushels. A new record was set in 1956-57 when 85 million bushels were shipped out. Large bean exports reflec limited supplies from other producing areas--especially Manchuria--while foreign demand continues strong and U. S. prices are lower. Recently however, Communist China has indicated an increased availability of soybeans for export. Increased sales have been tentatively made to Japan. Also there have been recent sales to Europe.

Stocks of soybeans in all positions on April 1 totaled a record 254 million bushels, 39 million more than the previous April high. Most of the increase over last year was in off-farm positions, up 37 percent. The indicated disappearance (supply less April 1 stocks) and the reported disappearance (October-March crushings and exports) were nearly in balance.

Based on the above estimates of crushings and exports, the carryover of soybeans on October 1, 1958 would be around 25 to 30 million bushels. It would be 5 to 6 percent of the huge 1957 crop though 15 to 20 million above a year earlier. The major part of estimated carryover would be in the hands of CCC.

Small Loan Redemption of 1957-Crop Soybeans; CCC Sales During the Summer Expected to be Heavy

The loan maturity date for the 1957-crop soybean price support program is May 31. Unredeemed warehouse-stored beans are taken over by CCC at maturity whereas farmers may redeem farm-stored beans under loan or purchase agreement at any time prior to the actual delivery to CCC, which is usually within 60 days after the maturity date. The number of loans not redeemed and the quantity delivered under purchase agreements may have some bearing on prices, crushings and exports the rest of this crop year, and on carryover stocks. Of the more than 90 million bushels placed under support, farmers had redeemed only about 8 million bushels as of mid-April. About 44 percent of the soybeans remaining under support were under warehouse-stored loans. Recent prices have created little incentive for farmers to redeem their loan beans. It is now expected that CCC will acquire a large portion of the soybeans under support after May 31.

CCC soybeans will be sold at the higher of (1) the domestic market price, or (2) the 1957 basic loan rate at point of production for grade No. 2 soybeans, plus a quality adjustment factor of 5 cents per bushel, and 1.5 cents per bushel carrying charges for each month or part of month beginning June 1, 1958. This sales policy will remain in force until October 1, 1958.

A large volume of soybeans is expected to move from CCC hands into trade channels during the summer. Estimates of crush and exports indicate about two-thirds of the beans under support will be needed before the 1958 crop is available.

Soybean Oil Use at New Peak; Replaces Cottonseed Oil and Lard in Shortening and Margarine

Domestic disappearance of soybean oil in October-March 1957-58 (the latest period for which data are available) was 1,524 million pounds compared with 1,230 million a year earlier. The increase is equivalent to about 27 million bushels of soybeans. Consumption of soybean oil in shortening and

Table 4 .--Soybeans: Supply and disposition, crop years, 1950-57

Item	Year beginning October							
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 1/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply								
Stocks, Oct. 1	2.9	4.2	3.6	10.1	1.3	9.9	3.7	10
Production	299.2	283.8	298.8	269.2	341.1	373.5	449.4	480
Total Supply	302.2	287.9	302.4	279.3	342.4	383.5	453.2	490
Disposition								
Seed, Feed and Residual	18.2	22.9	26.0	25.1	22.9	29.2	42.0	35
October-April								
Crushings	161.5	156.1	145.7	139.0	146.0	174.2	192.7	206
Exports	19.9	13.0	23.1	34.7	42.7	51.2	59.8	60
May 1, Supply Remaining	102.6	95.9	107.6	80.5	130.8	128.9	158.7	189
May-September								
Crushings	90.5	88.3	88.7	74.2	103.0	108.9	123.2	134
Exports	7.9	4.0	8.8	5.0	17.9	16.3	25.6	25
Season Totals								
Crushings	252.0	244.4	234.4	213.2	249.0	283.1	315.9	340
Exports	27.8	17.0	31.9	39.7	60.6	67.5	85.4	85
Ending Stocks	4.2	3.6	10.1	1.3	9.9	3.7	9.9	30
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price Per Bushel								
Support	2.06	2.45	2.56	2.56	2.22	2.04	2.15	2.09
Received By Farmers	2.47	2.73	2.72	2.72	2.46	2.22	2.18	2.08

1/ October-April is partly estimated. Disposition through the rest of the crop year is forecast.

margarine in the first 6 months of the current marketing year was up nearly 30 percent, largely replacing cottonseed oil and lard. Nonfood uses of soybean oil have slipped a little, along with the decline in industrial activity which started last autumn.

Bean Oil Exports Continue to Lag; Large Volume of Edible Oils Remain To Be Shipped Under P.L. 480

Exports of soybean oil in October-April 1957-58 (April is based upon weekly Census reports) totaled about 300 million pounds, about 50 percent less than the 603 million pounds a year ago. The drop is equivalent to about 28 million bushels of soybeans. A heavy pickup is expected during May-September 1958, under the stimulus of large P. L. 480 shipments, and the 1957-58 season total may be over 800 million pounds. Exports of bean oil are benefiting partly from reduced foreign taking of relatively high-priced cottonseed oil under P. L. 480.

Cottonseed oil exports are running much lower than last year, with a sharp drop in the volume moving to Germany where it has been used in a high grade margarine. An estimated 210 million pounds of cotton oil were shipped abroad during October-April 1957-58, approximately 100 million below the previous year. The total for the entire marketing year may be about 275 million pounds.

Thus, it appears that exports of soybean and cottonseed oils in 1957-58 may total about 1,100 million pounds, compared with 1,234 million pounds the previous marketing year. Over 60 percent of the edible oils is expected to move out under P. L. 480 and ICA programs. Under current P. L. 480 programs, about 500 million pounds of soybean and cottonseed oils remain to be shipped as of May 1, most of which is expected to move before October 1. Exports of these oils under P. L. 480 during October-April 1957-58 dropped to 170 million pounds compared with 411 million pounds in the first half of the 1956-57 marketing year.

Reduced foreign demand for U. S. food fats and oils primarily reflects larger exportable supplies in some countries along with a slowing down in the rate of increase of consumer incomes abroad. The U. S. faces stronger competition from the bumper crops of peanuts this year in Nigeria and French West Africa, from sunflower seed in Argentina, and from rapeseed in Canada.

Soybean Oil Prices at Lowest Level in Over Two Years; Prices Likely to Continue A Little Under Last Year

Soybean oil prices (crude, Decatur) during October-February were stable at an average 11.4 cents per pound, 2.3 cents below the previous year. Prices drifted lower in March and April and in mid-May were 11.0 cents per pound, 0.5 cents under a year earlier and the lowest since the fall of 1955. Bean oil prices are slightly under the May-August 1957 average of 11.7 cents per pound. Domestic demand for soybean oil and meal is expected to continue strong, although meal prices may weaken while oil prices later in the season may strengthen slightly.

The extent of the rise will depend upon the timing of the large P. L. 480 exports anticipated. A clustering of exports within a short period could squeeze available oil supplies.

Cottonseed Farm Prices Slightly Lower in 1957-58 Due to Poor Quality; Crushings Down 15 Percent

The 1957 cottonseed production is placed at 4,609,000 tons, compared with 5,407,000 tons in 1956. The average price received by farmers during the 1957 season was $51.10 per ton with output valued at $235 million. This compares with $53.40 per ton and output valued at $289 million in 1956. Lower quality of cottonseed this year apparently more than offset the price-lifting effect of smaller supplies. About 3 million acres of the 1957 allotment of nearly 17.7 million acres were placed in the Soil Bank acreage reserve.

Cottonseed crushings and oil output for the 1957-58 marketing season are estimated at 4,200,000 tons and 1,425 million pounds, respectively, each about 15 percent less than the previous season. A crush this size would allow about 9 percent of the crop for farm uses and exports (table 5). Cottonseed crushings in August-April 1957-58 totaled 3,796,238 tons, and crude oil output 1,284 million pounds. These are about in line with the decrease estimated for the entire season.

Stocks of cottonseed at oil mills on May 1, 1958 totaled 515,526 tons, compared with 532,744 tons a year earlier. Cottonseed moving to oil mills in May-July usually are small and probably will be down somewhat from 1957. Many crushers had a short operating season due to the short supply of cottonseed. Some oil mills have switched over to crushing soybeans to utilize their facilities more fully.

Cotton Oil Outturn Per Ton of Seed About Same as Last Year; Refining Loss Continues to Mount

Oil yields per ton of cottonseed crushed from last August through April averaged 338 pounds, about the same as last year. Historically, oil yields have shown a slight uptrend due to better operation of mills, improved quality of seed and changes in type of processing. In most years there is an apparent upward trend in oil yield as the season advances. This is probably due partly to (1) reporting the tonnage of seed crushed on a lower moisture-content basis as the season progresses, (2) the practice of crushing poorest quality seed first, and (3) the large proportion of the late crush from high oil-content seed in the Southwest.

The refining loss for cottonseed oil is running much higher this season, because of the high free fatty acid content of the seed which resulted from the rain damage to the crop. The loss rose from 5.8 percent in August to

10.1 percent in January, then declined to 9.0 percent in March. The average for the 8 months was 8.6 percent compared with 5.8 percent a year earlier. The refining loss for the entire season probably will average about 8 percent. In terms of oil, the loss may be around 115 million pounds, about 35 million above last season.

Domestic Use of Cotton Oil Down Slightly; Wide Price Spread Between Cotton Oil and Bean Oil to Continue

Domestic disappearance of cottonseed oil during August-March 1957-58 was about 865 million pounds, 6 percent less than the previous season. As mentioned earlier, cotton oil exports were down sharply. Supplies of cottonseed oil this marketing year are nearly 20 percent below a year earlier.

There are certain uses of cottonseed oil--mainly salad oil--for which soybean oil is not an entirely satisfactory substitute. Even in shortening cotton oil and bean oil are not entirely interchangeable, and there is in some instances a strong reluctance to reduce the cotton oil content of shortening below a certain level. In recent years the supply of cottonseed oil has been well above its "fixed demand" and the "excess" has kept the price of cotton oil competitive with that of bean oil. Reflecting the small "excess" this season and its corollary, higher prices, cottonseed oil's combined usage in shortening and margarine is down more than 20 percent from a year earlier. The reported consumption in "other edible" (mainly salad and cooking oils) is up about 5 percent.

The price differential between cottonseed oil and soybean oil has been unusually wide this marketing year due to the squeeze on cottonseed oil supplies and strong domestic demand. The premium for crude cotton oil in October-March 1957-58 averaged 2.8 cents per pound, compared with 0.3 cents a year earlier. A relatively wide margin is expected to continue over the next several months as cotton oil supplies tighten further.

Current prospects indicate the "pinch" on cottonseed oil supplies will continue into the 1958-59 marketing year mainly because more cotton acreage has been placed in the Soil Bank Program this year.

Cottonseed Supplies Expected to Be Smaller in 1958-59

The supply of cottonseed in 1958-59 is expected to be somewhat smaller than this year's short supply because of lower carryover stocks of cottonseed and the operation of the Soil Bank Program on cotton. The carryover stocks of cottonseed on August 1, 1958 are forecast at 100,000 tons, approximately 40 percent less than at the beginning of the 1957-58 season (table 5).

No official indications of cotton acreage will be available until July. State allotments total 17.6 million acres, the same as in 1957. However, about 5 million acres from these allotments have been removed from production and placed under the Soil Bank Program. Last year about 3 million acres were in the Soil Bank.

Table 5.--Cottonseed: Supply and disposition, crop year, 1952-57

Item	Year beginning August						
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 1/	1958
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Supply							
Stocks, August 1	137	155	229	209	177	164	
Production	6,190	6,748	5,709	6,043	5,407	4,609	
Total supply	6,327	6,903	5,938	6,252	5,584	4,773	
Disposition							
Seed, Feed and Residual	596	403	459	471	460	469	
August-April							
Crushings	4,934	5,409	4,602	5,061	4,459	3,796	
Exports	12	13	19	15	10	3	
May 1, Supply Remaining	785	1,078	858	705	655	505	
May-July							
Crushings	629	847	647	527	490	404	
Exports	1	2	2	1	1	1	
Season Totals							
Crushings	5,563	6,256	5,249	5,588	4,949	4,200	
Exports	13	15	21	16	11	4	
Ending Stocks	155	229	209	177	164	100	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price Per Ton							
Support 2/	62.40	50.50	50.00	42.00	44.00	42.00	41.00
Received By Farmers	69.60	52.70	60.30	44.60	53.40	51.10	

1/ August-April is partly estimated. Disposition through the rest of the year is forecast.

2/ Purchase Price, Basis Grade.

Lard Output for 1957-58 Down Sharply; Exports Face Tough Competition

Commercial output of lard in October-April 1957-58 was 9 percent less than the year before. Hog slaughter in the same period dropped 6 percent and lard yield per hog edged downward. Hog slaughter and yields in the first half of the marketing year were not as large as expected. Slaughter in late spring and early summer is expected to equal last year and may exceed it somewhat. Slaughter this fall will be above last year. Total lard output for the 1957-58 marketing year, including farm, is now forecast at 2,475 million pounds, about 150 million below last year (table 6).

Exports of lard in October-March 1957-58 declined about 18 percent from the first six months of the previous marketing year, reflecting stiffer foreign competition along with reduced world demand and lower prices. Total lard exports and shipments for the 1957-58 marketing year probably will be around 450 million pounds, compared with 590 million in 1956-57.

U. S. lard sales this year have been confronted with increased West European production and price competition in the form of subsidized exports. European importers have been buying more lard from continental exporters. Principal competition has come from France, Belgium, Denmark, and Poland. Furthermore, European consumers have been encouraged by price differentials to switch from lard to vegetable oils.

Domestic Use of Lard Off; Prices Likely to Continue Below 1957

Domestic disappearance of lard (excluding farm) in the first half of the current marketing year was 936 million pounds, 9 percent below the like period of a year earlier. The consumption of lard in the manufacture of shortening was down 22 percent. Prices of lard and soybean oil this season have averaged well below a year earlier, and the price differential between these two food fats has been even narrower than last year. As mentioned earlier, use of bean oil in the manufacture of shortening is up sharply, largely displacing lard and to a lesser extent cotton oil.

Lard prices (tanks, loose, Chicago) during October-April 1957-58 averaged 11.3 cents per pound, about 1.8 cents less than a year ago, reflecting reduced domestic and export demand. Prices in mid-May at 11.6 cents per pound were about the same as last year. Last year, however, prices were above average during June-September, averaging 12.5 cents per pound. A similar rise this year is not in prospect. Domestic and export demand probably will continue to run below last year, and with some pick-up in the hog slaughter rate, lard prices are likely to average a little less than last year over the next several months. Total demand for lard, however, should be large enough to leave carryover stocks on October 1, 1958 at around 75 million pounds, about the same as a year earlier.

Table 6.- Commercial hog slaughter, lard yield and production 1946-57

Year beginning October	Hog slaughter		Yield of lard per		Lard production 1/
	Number	Average live weight	Hog slaughtered	100 pounds	
	Thousand	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Million pounds
1946	60,862	250	32.2	12.9	1,963
1947	60,514	245	31.2	12.7	1,887
1948	62,600	245	33.7	13.8	2,112
1949	68,876	239	33.4	14.0	2,301
1950	74,546	241	33.6	13.9	2,506
1951	78,027	237	33.8	14.2	2,634
1952	70,470	235	32.1	13.7	2,262
1953	63,420	238	32.0	13.4	2,028
1954	70,818	239	33.4	14.0	2,363
1955	80,510	233	32.7	14.1	2,632
1956 2/	74,233	233	32.7	14.0	2,426
1957 3/	72,300	233	31.5	13.5	2,280

1/ Excludes estimate for farm lard.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Forecast.

Table 7.- Oilseed cakes and meals: Supply and distribution, United States, year beginning October, 1955-57

Oilseed cake and meal	Supply				Distribution			
	Stocks (Oct. 1) 1/	Production	Imports	Total	Feed	Other uses 2/	Exports	Stocks (Sept. 30) 1/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1955-56								
Soybean	37	6,546	0	6,583	6,042	30	400	111
Cottonseed	150	2,628	59	2,837	2,510	30	156	141
Linseed	22	582	0	604	439	---	153	12
Peanut	1	58	0	59	27	---	30	2
Copra	4	112	45	161	160	---	0	1
Total	214	9,926	104	10,244	9,178	60	739	267
1956-57 3/								
Soybean	111	7,509	4/	7,620	7,092	30	443	55
Cottonseed	141	2,289	55	2,485	2,216	30	30	209
Linseed	12	576	2	590	483	---	43	64
Peanut	2	63	0	65	47	---	15	3
Copra	1	113	67	181	180	---	0	1
Total	267	10,550	124	10,941	10,018	60	531	332
1957-58 5/								
Soybean	55	8,000	---	8,055	7,600			
Cottonseed	209	1,925	60	2,194	2,025			
Linseed	64	450	---	514	475			
Peanut	3	60	---	63	55			
Copra	1	120	65	186	185			
Total	332	10,555	125	11,012	10,340			

1/ Stocks at processors' plants. 2/ Estimated quantities of soybean meal used for industrial purposes and cottonseed meal used for fertilizer on farms of cotton growers. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Less than 500 tons. 5/ Forecast except for stocks on October 1, 1957.

Oilseed Meal Output and Feeding Heavy; Prices Climbed to Seasonal High in April

Output of the 5 major oilseed meals during October-March 1957-58 totaled 5.8 million tons, 3.5 percent less than in the same period of 1956-57. Production of oilseed meal will continue heavy and for the entire feeding year is likely to total 10.5 million tons, about the same as last year's record (table 7).

Soybean meal output is expected to reach a new peak of 8.0 million tons, nearly 7 percent above a year earlier. It would represent 75 percent of the total oilmeal output in 1957-58. Cottonseed meal output will be down around 16 percent this feeding year because of the sharply reduced cotton crop. Linseed meal production probably will be down around 20 percent, reflecting reduced crushings associated with the slackening of demand for linseed oil. Copra and peanut meal output is expected to be substantially the same as last year.

Feeding of oilseed cake and meal in 1957-58 is expected to total 10.3 million tons, a little above the 10.0 million fed in 1956-57. A record volume of soybean meal feeding will more than offset less cottonseed and linseed meals.

It is estimated that around 90 percent of the soybean meal that is fed goes into formula feeds, and the rest is fed as such or in custom-mixed feeds. The percentage distribution in formula feeds in 1956-57, as estimated by trade sources, was poultry feeds, 58; swine feeds, 28; dairy cattle feeds, 10; beef and sheep feeds, 2; and miscellaneous feeds, 2.

Exports of oilseed cakes and meals in October-March 1957-58 were 196,000 tons, about 46 percent smaller than the 365,000 tons in that period a year earlier. Exports have fallen off sharply to Canada, the United Kingdom and Western Europe where protein demand has been very weak. Exports for the entire feeding year probably will total around 300,000 tons, compared with 531,000 tons last year. Carryover stocks of oilseed meals on October 1, 1958 probably will be down a little from the previous year.

Prices of oilseed meals in October-January 1957-58 averaged moderately lower than a year earlier, reflecting heavy supplies of high protein feed and feed grains. Prices started to move upward in February and March to a seasonal peak in April. Feeding was heavy and the cold weather added to demand as immediate supplies were reduced. Prices have weakened a little in recent weeks along with slower demand for big supplies, partly reflecting better grazing conditions. Prices probably will decline from current levels during the next several months, although they probably will continue a little higher than a year earlier.

Soybean meal prices (bulk, Decatur) were relatively stable at a low level during October-February 1957-58, averaging $45 per ton, $2 less than a year earlier. Prices then moved up and hit the season's peak in April at $60 per ton, 30 percent above April 1957. Prices have slid off a little since and in mid-May were $55 per ton. Cottonseed and linseed meal prices have shown a similar pattern reaching peak levels in April 1958.

Tallow and Grease Output Down 11 Percent; Strong Demand Keeps Stocks Low and Prices Up

Apparent production of inedible tallow and greases in October-March 1957-58 was 1,391 million pounds, 11 percent less than the first 6 months of the 1956-57 marketing year. Domestic demand has been stable at the year-earlier level, but exports are down nearly 25 percent. Stocks on April 1, 1958 were 20 percent below a year ago and the lowest for that date since 1946. Stocks this season rose from 239 million pounds on October 1, 1957 to 278 million on January 1. They declined each month after January and on April 1, 1958, were down to 237 million, about the same as at the beginning of the marketing year.

Tallow and grease output during April-September 1958 probably will be very close to last year as further large declines are not expected. The marketing year total is now forecast at 2,850 million pounds, 150 million less than last year.

Exports during October-March 1957-58 totaled 561 million pounds, compared with 737 million last year. Tallow and grease shipments probably will continue to lag behind the year earlier level, partly due to higher U. S. prices than last year. There is also increased competition from other countries, such as Australia, Canada and Argentina.

Use of inedible tallow in soap continues to trend downward. Reported consumption in soap during October-March 1957-58 was 381 million pounds, 8 percent less than a year earlier. Use in fat splitting was also down slightly. On the other hand, these declines were more than offset by increased use in animal feeds. Reported use of inedible tallow in feeds totaled 165 million pounds during October-March 1957-58 compared with 119 million a year earlier. These consumption patterns probably will continue during the last six months of the 1957-58 marketing year.

Prices of inedible tallow (prime, tank cars, Chicago) were relatively stable during October-April 1957-58, averaging 7.7 cents per pound, nearly a cent above the comparable period a year earlier. Prices in mid-May were 7.4 cents per pound compared with 7.0 cents in May 1957. Prices through the summer probably will average close to last year's level as demand continues strong for reduced supplies, mainly reflecting the smaller cattle slaughter.

Flaxseed Prices Drift Downward As Demand for Linseed Oil Dwindles; CCC Acquires Small Quantity of 1957 Flaxseed

Flaxseed prices (No. 1 Minneapolis) have drifted downward from the season's peak of $3.42 per bushel in December 1957 to $2.95 in mid-May 1958, 20 cents below a year earlier. Crusher demand for flaxseed has declined in recent months, reflecting a sharp drop in the demand for linseed oil by the drying oil industry. The slackening in demand is associated mainly with the general decline in industrial activity beginning last autumn.

Domestic disappearance of linseed oil during July-March 1957-58 totaled 312 million pounds, down 60 million pounds or 16 percent from a year earlier. Domestic use was well maintained during July-September 1957 at the year earlier level but since has dropped about 26 percent. The domestic use of linseed oil for the entire 1957-58 season probably will be down about 18 percent from the 500 million pounds in 1956-57. Domestic consumption of linseed oil probably will continue somewhat below last year through the summer due mainly to the reduced level of industrial production. The demand for drying oils probably will pick up when there is evidence of an upturn in industrial and business activity.

Crushings of flaxseed in the 1957-58 marketing year are estimated at around 27 million bushels, nearly the same as last year (table 8). However, the current season's crush includes about 4 million bushels of CCC flaxseed crushed last summer. Since September 1957, the average monthly crush has been about one-half million bushels below a year earlier.

About the only sizable exports of flaxseed this marketing year are the 9 million bushels sold from CCC stocks last summer. Commercial exports are expecting to continue negligible.

These estimates indicate a carryover of flaxseed on July 1, 1958 of around 5 million bushels, compared with nearly 20 million the previous year,of which almost 16 million bushels were in the hands of CCC. It is estimated that CCC will acquire 2 to 2.5 million bushels of 1957 crop flaxseed.

Any quantities of 1957 crop flaxseed still in CCC hands on July 1, 1958 will be sold for domestic crushing or export through competitive bidding without a minimum price. Until July 1, CCC will offer flaxseed at the higher of the market price or the 1957 support rate at point of production plus carrying charges. These charges will be computed at 3 cents per bushel for May and 4.5 cents for June.

Little if any CCC flaxseed is likely to be sold prior to July 1 because of (1) the lower support price for 1958 crop flaxseed, (2) the weaker crusher demand associated with the current recession, and (3) the tendency of the industry to reduce inventories to a minimum. The Corporation is likely to begin moving its 1957 flaxseed in July without a minimum sales price.

Table 8.--Flaxseed: Supply and disposition, crop year, 1952-57

Item	Year beginning July						
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 1/	1958
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Supply							
Stocks, July 1	11.5	9.9	14.2	11.2	4.1	19.5	
Production	30.2	37.7	41.3	41.2	48.0	25.8	
Total supply	41.7	47.6	55.5	52.4	52.1	45.3	
Disposition							
Seed, Feed and Residual	6.4	3.2	3.8	2.9	4.0	4.2	
July-April							
Crushings	22.4	23.5	28.7	30.0	23.1	24.4	
Exports	.2	2/	8.1	7.2	2.0	9.1	
May 1, Supply Remaining	12.7	20.9	14.9	12.3	23.0	7.6	
May-June							
Crushings	2.8	4.3	3.6	4.9	3.0	2.6	
Exports	2/	2.4	.1	3.2	.5		
Season Totals							
Crushings	25.2	27.8	32.3	34.9	26.1	27.0	
Exports	.2	2.4	8.2	10.4	2.5	9.1	
Ending Stocks	9.9	14.2	11.2	4.1	19.5	5.0	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Price Per Bushel							
Support 3/	3.77	3.79	3.14	2.91	3.09	2.92	2.78
Received By Farmers	3.73	3.64	3.05	2.90	2.99	2.94	

1/ July-April is partly estimated. Disposition through the rest of the year is forecast.

2/ Less than 50,000 bushels.

3/ Farm Basis.

Linseed Oil Prices Continue to Decline; 1958 Crop Flaxseed Prices May Be Lower

Linseed oil prices (raw, tank cars, Minneapolis) have been moving downward quite steadily from the season's peak of 15.0 cents per pound in January 1958 to 13.7 cents in mid-May, reflecting the reduced demand from the drying oil trade. Prices in the early months of the season had moved up steadily from a low of 12.7 cents per pound in July 1957 to the 15.0 cents December-January peak. Prices of linseed oil are likely to continue at a relatively low level through the summer. Prices later will be influenced largely by expectations for economic activity as well as the outlook for exports.

Farm prices for 1958-crop flaxseed are likely to be somewhat lower than levels for 1957-crop seed. If growing conditions are normal, the 1958 crop would be 15 to 20 percent in excess of estimated domestic use and would exert downward pressure on farm prices. Prices likely will average near the 1958 support level of $2.78 per bushel, which is 14 cents below the 1957 level.

World Output of Flaxseed Could Rise in 1958 But Much Depends Upon Weather

World production of flaxseed in 1958 may increase somewhat over last year's small outturn if growing conditions are average. Last year yields were exceptionally low in the major producing countries of the world.

Canadian farmers plan to reduce their plantings by 9 percent. But if yields are average, a crop of 33 million bushels would be produced, 13 million more than in 1957.

In the U. S., farmers planned to plant 17 percent less flaxseed than last year. With average yields, however, the intended acreage would produce about 36 million bushels, 10 million more than in 1957.

In Argentina, plantings approximating last year's acreage and normal yields would provide a crop of 36 million bushels, 12 million more than last year. The Indian crop just harvested is expected to be down considerably because of drought.

Canada, Argentina and the U. S. are the 3 major exporting countries of the world. Larger crops in the U. S. and Canada in 1958 would mean additional supplies for domestic use and export next fall. Supplies from Argentina's 1958 crop will not be available until 1959. Argentine carryover stocks of oil were heavy this year; consequently, supplies in the current calendar year are up possibly 4 million to 5 million bushels from last year.

Copra and Coconut Oil Prices Probably Will Continue Well Above Last Year

Copra prices (c.i.f., Pacific Coast) have risen quite steadily from about $151 per short ton last summer to $190 in mid-May, about $32 or 20 percent above a year earlier. Coconut oil prices (crude, tanks, Pacific Coast) have similarly risen from about 11.2 cents per pound to 14.4 in mid-May.

Prices are likely to continue well above last year at least through the summer due mainly to reduced export availabilities from the Philippines. Prices later in 1958 will be influenced largely by weather conditions in the Philippines this summer. Recent and possibly future rises in prices of copra and coconut oil may have the effect of increasing production elsewhere. The other major exporting countries are Malaya, Ceylon, and Indonesia.

The Philippine Republic continues to be practically the sole supplier of copra and coconut oil in the U. S. because of the 2 cent processing tax advantage. The trend in recent years has been toward importing larger quantities of coconut oil while copra imports have been relatively stable at just under 300,000 long tons. Coconut oil imports increased from about 54,000 long tons in 1952 to about 88,000 in 1956. They fell off slightly in 1957 to 81,000 long tons.

Domestic Use of Coconut Oil at High Level in 1957; Usage May Slide Off This Year

Domestic use in 1957 totaled 614 million pounds, about the same as for 1956, and the highest in recent years. Use of coconut oil in the "other" food category (mainly bakery and confectionery goods) and in the "other" nonfood category (mainly fatty acids and glycerine) totaled 220 million pounds and 174 million pounds, respectively, not greatly different from a year earlier. These uses have trended upward for many years. Use in soap has been relatively stable for the past 5 years at around 175 million pounds. (See FOS-189, table 13).

Domestic consumption for coconut oil in 1958 is likely to fall off somewhat because of the relatively high price to which coconut oil has climbed in relation to competing fats and oils. In addition, stocks have been reduced sharply, down 30 percent from a year earlier on April 1, 1958.

Philippine Copra Output in 1958 Expected to Drop Around 15 Percent

Philippine copra production in 1958 is expected to decline by about 15 percent from the record 1.3 million long tons in 1957 due to extensive drought damage to the crop. Extent of the decline will depend upon weather through the season. Production of copra for January-March 1958 is placed at 254,000 tons, 20 percent less than a year earlier.

Copra production in the Philippines has risen significantly since World War II, reflecting increased planting of coconut trees and, since 1953, favorable weather also. The rate of increase is likely to slow down in the future as there has been no large scale increase in coconut tree plantings in recent years.

About 75 to 80 percent of total copra production in the Islands is exported and the rest is crushed for oil. Oil exports were down nearly 10 percent in 1957 from the previous year but domestic use continued to rise and crushings were up slightly.

Price Support Lowered on 1958 Crop Peanuts

The Agricultural Act requires that 1958 crop peanuts be supported between 75 and 90 percent of parity, the minimum for the range in any year depending upon what percentage total supply is of normal supply at the beginning of that year. The 1958 crop peanuts are to be supported at not less than a national average level of 10.7 cents per pound, 0.4 cents lower than in 1957. This support price is 82 percent of the April 1958 effective parity price. This rate will not be reduced but will be increased if a combination of the parity price on August 1, 1958 and the supply percentage as of that date indicates a higher level of support. Principal provisions of the 1958 program are similar to those in effect for the 1957 crop. Support will be available by means of nonrecourse warehouse storage loans to grower associations and by farm storage loans and purchase agreements.

Acreage planted to peanuts in 1958 will be practically unchanged from last year if growers carry out their spring intentions. Peanuts are under marketing quotas, and the 1958 national acreage allotment for picking and threshing is at a minimum permitted under existing legislation. If growing conditions are favorable, output of peanuts in 1958 will be more than adequate to meet edible and farm uses. Farm prices probably will average near the support.

CCC Takeover of 1957 Crop Peanuts Small; Consumption Is Up

The 1957 output of peanuts was substantially above average requirements for food and farm uses. But there is little surplus of high quality peanuts, because of extensive damage from late rains coupled with increased consumption. Although a total of 240 million pounds of peanuts were placed under support, approximately 160 million pounds were redeemed through mid-May. Loans matured on May 31, or earlier on demand by CCC. Most of the surplus to be acquired by CCC will be of poor quality and probably will be diverted after August 1 from the edible market into crushing channels.

Farm prices during the 1957-58 season averaged 10.3 cents per pound, 0.8 cents less than the national support rate and a cent below a year earlier. Lower prices this crop year reflect chiefly the lower quality.

Table 9.--Peanuts: Supply and disposition (kernel basis), United States, 1935-57

Year beginning Aug. 1	Supply				Disposition					
	Production 1/	Imports	Beginning stocks 2/	Total supply	Exports and shipments	Crushed for oil	Seed, feed, farm loss and shrinkage	Domestic food use		
								Military	Civilian	Civilian per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	821	3	33	857	1	148	108	---	563	4.3
1940	1,192	4	146	1,342	1	406	98	---	655	5.0
1941	1,002	1	182	1,185	6	170	197	50	633	4.8
1942	1,504	3	129	1,636	3	288	230	100	804	6.2
1943	1,466	1	211	1,678	23	329	202	150	734	5.7
1944	1,444	38	240	1,722	19	303	206	200	778	6.0
1945	1,427	22	216	1,665	45	277	191	10	886	6.6
1946	1,407	3/	256	1,663	173	369	204	---	746	5.3
1947	1,526	3/	171	1,697	337	334	208	2	652	4.5
1948	1,633	3/	164	1,797	507	331	145	4	668	4.6
1949	1,325	3/	142	1,467	122	434	154	5	608	4.1
1950	1,432	3/	144	1,567	48	442	152	10	680	4.5
1951	1,157	0	244	1,401	6	301	99	7	701	4.6
1952	926	0	287	1,213	2	133	103	7	681	4.4
1953	1,085	3/	287	1,372	165	209	102	7	694	4.4
1954	677	121	195	993	6	72	94	5	679	4.2
1955	1,098	3	137	1,238	4	183	107	1	683	4.2
1956	1,151	4	260	1,415	73	186	114	2	735	4.4
1957 4/	1,078	2	305	1,385			100	800		4.7

1/ Kernel production derived from production on a farmers' stock basis by means of a conversion factor dependent upon shelling operation in each year.

2/ Includes oilstock peanuts.

3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

4/ Preliminary. Disposition is forecast.

The consumption of peanuts during the current marketing year probably will be around 8 percent higher than in 1956-57 and the largest in recent years (table 9). Use of shelled peanuts in the manufacture of peanut butter in August-April 1957-58 was up 12 percent, the amount for salted peanuts increased nearly 6 percent, and that used in peanut candy was up 2 percent. The volume of peanuts crushed for oil this season through April was nearly the same as last year, but will be smaller during the remainder of the year.

Tung Crushing Season About Over; One-Half of Crop Under Support

Tung oil output from the 1957 crop through April is estimated at 25 million pounds, compared with 32 million a year earlier. This is likely to be nearly the total for the crop year, as the milling season has rapidly neared completion. Through mid-May, producers had placed 13 million pounds or one-half of the estimated 1957-58 output under support. Loans and purchase agreements are available through June 30.

Stocks of tung oil on November 1, 1957, the beginning of the present marketing year, were 25 million pounds, 15 million of which were held by CCC. Consequently, total domestic supplies -- production plus carryin stocks -- in 1957-58 may total about 50 million pounds. Imports of tung oil, mostly from Argentina and Paraguay, from November 1957 through May are estimated at 26 million pounds, the full quota for the 1957-58 marketing year.

Domestic prices of tung oil (southern mills) during the current marketing year have averaged near the support loan level, while imported oil prices have averaged somewhat less. This has encouraged the consumption of foreign oil.

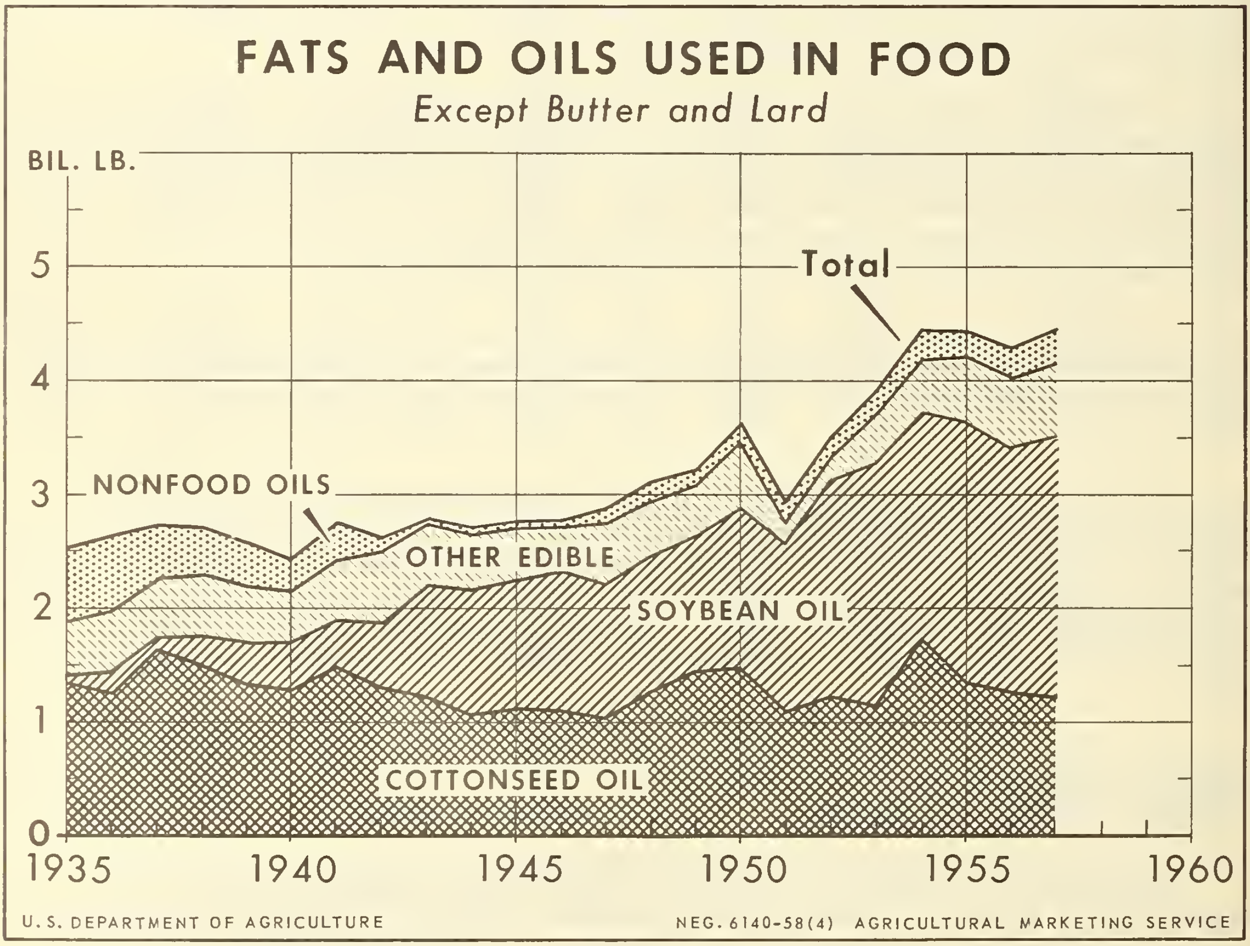
Domestic disappearance of tung oil during November-March 1957-58 is estimated at 19 million pounds, 3 million less than a year earlier. The demand for tung oil and other drying oils has diminished since last fall along with the general decline in economic activity and perhaps some inventory liquidation by the drying oil trade. Unless industrial activity perks up soon, domestic use may fall around 20-25 percent from the previous marketing year.

Tung Nut Imports To Be Charged Against Oil Quotas

On April 28, 1958, the President issued a proclamation subjecting imports of tung nuts to the existing quota on imports of tung oil established by the Presidential proclamation of September 9, 1957 under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended. The proclamation also provides that shipments from supplying countries must be direct.

Larger Supplies of Tung In Prospect for 1958-59

The outlook for the 1958 tung crop appears quite favorable. Current prospects indicate output probably will be somewhat larger than a year earlier as the tung orchards were not hit by early spring freezes this year. Tung blossoming is a little later than usual this year due to continuing cool weather. Based on current estimates of production, imports and domestic use, carryover stocks of tung oil on November 1, 1958 will be around 35 million pounds, 10 million more than a year earlier. CCC will likely hold the major portion of the stocks.



FOOD USES OF FATS AND OILS, 1957 SUMMARY AND 1958 PROSPECTS

Food Use of Fats Per Person Slipped a Little in 1957; Dissappearance in 1958 Expected to be Sustained

Civilians in calendar year 1957 took about 44.5 pounds (fat content) of food fats per person, as measured by domestic disappearance, compared with 45.3 pounds in 1956 (table 10.) There were some important shifts in the types of fats consumed. Apparent disappearance of shortening, butter, direct use of lard and "other edible" each slid off a little. Margarine was the only commodity that increased. Retail prices of all the major food fats and oils products in 1957 averaged a little higher than in 1956.

Margarine consumption in 1957 reached a new peak of 8.6 pounds per person, 0.4 pounds more than the previous year. It was also the first year that the per capita rate surpassed that of butter. Disappearance of margarine in the first quarter of 1958 was slightly higher than in 1957 and the per capita total for the year probably will edge up slightly.

Butter consumed per person in 1957 averaged 8.5 pounds, 0.2 pounds less than the previous year. This rate of disappearance was the same as in 1953 but otherwise the smallest of record. Retail butter prices in 1957 averaged 3 percent above a year earlier. Domestic disappearance of butter (creamery and farm) in 1958 may average a shade higher per person, with current supplies from commercial channels supplemented by relief distribution from Government stocks. Retail butter prices will average slightly lower reflecting the drop in the support level for butterfat in cream which was effective April 1, 1958. Production has been running close to that of a year earlier but may drop off slightly. While CCC stocks of butter of 78 million pounds in mid-May are 35 million above a year earlier, they are only about one-fifth the record holdings of four years ago.

Direct use of lard in 1957 declined to 9.5 pounds per person, 0.3 pounds less than a year earlier and the lowest of record (table 11.) Total civilian disappearance of direct lard has been relatively stable in the past 4 years at about 1.6 billion pounds. Output dropped sharply in 1957 as hog slaughter was down 7 percent. Retail prices of lard averaged 22.7 cents per pound, about 3 cents higher than in 1956. Both exports and use in the manufacture of shortening were down significantly. Use of lard in shortening increased from 142 million pounds in 1954 to a record 459 million in 1956, but dropped to 376 million in 1957. The increase in use to the 1956 high was encouraged by low prices for lard compared with those for edible oils during that period. Also in recent years considerable quantities of lard have been reported in the "other edible" category. Total supplies of lard for 1958 are estimated to be nearly as large as a year earlier. They will be relatively largest late in the year. Prices probably will average slightly lower than in 1957 primarily reflecting reduced export demand.

Statistical difficulties have developed with respect to "shortening" and "other edible" categories as reported by Census. Apparently in some instances vegetable oils are reported as shortening" in the form of "liquid shortening" and in other instances they are reported as 'other edible." Apparently semi-solid vegetable oils create a classification problem.

Table 10.- Fats and oils: Use in products for civilian consumption, United States, 1932-57

Year	Food products											
	Butter (actual weight)		Lard, excluding use in margarine, shortening and nonfood products		Margarine (actual weight)		Shortening		Edible oils 1/		All food products 2/	
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita
	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
1932	2,306	18.5	1,799	14.4	202	1.6	936	7.5	596	4.8	5,353	42.9
1933	2,281	18.2	1,758	14.0	243	1.9	944	7.5	663	5.3	5,398	43.0
1934	2,345	18.6	1,637	13.0	263	2.1	1,197	9.5	685	5.4	5,621	44.5
1935	2,234	17.6	1,221	9.6	380	3.0	1,533	12.1	754	5.9	5,613	44.1
1936	2,151	16.8	1,442	11.3	391	3.1	1,580	12.3	774	6.0	5,850	45.7
1937	2,158	16.8	1,358	10.5	397	3.1	1,589	12.3	852	6.6	5,863	45.5
1938	2,160	16.6	1,436	11.1	385	3.0	1,499	11.5	893	6.9	5,880	45.3
1939	2,276	17.4	1,662	12.7	301	2.3	1,396	10.7	947	7.2	6,080	46.4
1940	2,244	17.0	1,901	14.4	318	2.4	1,185	9.0	983	7.4	6,131	46.4
1941	2,116	16.1	1,819	13.8	364	2.8	1,367	10.4	1,087	8.2	6,270	47.5
1942	2,092	15.9	1,688	12.8	364	2.8	1,237	9.4	996	7.6	5,900	44.9
1943	1,525	11.8	1,679	13.0	501	3.9	1,234	9.6	861	6.7	5,411	42.0
1944	1,532	11.9	1,583	12.3	497	3.9	1,147	8.9	886	6.9	5,255	40.9
1945	1,413	10.9	1,509	11.6	525	4.1	1,175	9.1	801	6.2	5,049	39.1
1946	1,456	10.5	1,642	11.9	533	3.9	1,409	10.2	882	6.4	5,537	40.0
1947	1,600	11.2	1,792	12.6	713	5.0	1,338	9.4	988	6.9	5,986	42.0
1948	1,450	10.0	1,850	12.7	887	6.1	1,410	9.7	1,037	7.1	6,183	42.6
1949	1,549	10.5	1,744	11.8	851	5.8	1,435	9.7	1,163	7.9	6,287	42.6
1950	1,614	10.7	1,891	12.6	918	6.1	1,656	11.0	1,297	8.6	6,890	45.9
1951	1,445	9.6	1,855	12.3	996	6.6	1,365	9.0	1,168	7.7	6,366	42.1
1952	1,316	8.6	1,817	11.8	1,219	7.9	1,562	10.2	1,339	8.7	6,765	44.1
1953	1,329	8.5	1,772	11.4	1,256	8.1	1,597	10.2	1,415	9.1	6,876	44.1
1954	1,412	8.9	1,627	10.2	1,346	8.5	1,870	11.8	1,506	9.5	7,231	45.4
1955	1,461	9.0	1,639	10.1	1,322	8.1	1,863	11.5	1,708	10.5	7,452	45.9
1956 3/	1,445	8.7	1,627	9.8	1,352	8.2	1,797	10.9	1,801	10.9	7,484	45.3
1957 3/	1,429	8.5	1,602	9.5	1,444	8.6	1,755	10.4	1,808	10.7	7,481	44.5

Year	Industrial products								All products		
									Weight		
	Soap 4/		Drying-oil products 5/		Other industrial products 4/		All industrial products		Including actual weight of butter and margarine	Including only fat content of butter and margarine	Per capita 2/
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita			
	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
1932	1,514	12.1	479	3.8	230	1.8	2,223	17.8	8,062	7,575	60.7
1933	1,461	11.6	550	4.4	346	2.8	2,356	18.8	8,245	7,756	61.8
1934	1,648	13.0	601	4.8	299	2.4	2,548	20.2	8,675	8,169	64.6
1935	1,491	11.7	721	5.7	460	3.6	2,672	21.0	8,794	8,286	65.1
1936	1,590	12.4	793	6.2	461	3.6	2,844	22.2	9,182	8,695	67.9
1937	1,650	12.8	852	6.6	447	3.5	2,949	22.9	9,267	8,811	68.4
1938	1,644	12.7	682	5.3	386	3.0	2,712	20.9	9,085	8,592	66.2
1939	1,813	13.9	822	6.3	447	3.4	3,081	23.5	9,663	9,161	70.0
1940	1,867	14.1	807	6.1	412	3.1	3,085	23.4	9,716	9,217	70.0
1941	2,275	17.3	1,066	8.1	585	4.4	3,926	29.8	10,679	10,197	77.4
1942	1,982	15.1	949	7.2	588	4.5	3,519	26.8	9,896	9,421	71.6
1943	1,833	14.2	837	6.5	675	5.2	3,343	25.9	9,143	8,752	67.9
1944	2,030	15.8	845	6.6	686	5.3	3,562	27.7	9,207	8,816	68.6
1945	1,814	14.1	800	6.2	783	6.1	3,397	26.3	8,820	8,446	63.4
1946	1,699	12.3	899	6.5	707	5.1	3,306	23.9	9,228	8,845	63.9
1947	2,222	15.6	975	6.8	753	5.3	3,949	27.7	10,380	9,936	69.7
1948	2,021	13.9	1,035	7.1	676	4.7	3,732	25.7	10,366	9,915	68.3
1949	1,744	11.8	911	6.2	737	5.0	3,390	23.0	10,132	9,677	65.5
1950	1,791	11.9	1,112	7.4	949	6.3	3,853	25.7	11,229	10,743	71.5
1951	1,483	9.8	1,045	6.9	1,000	6.6	3,527	23.3	10,356	9,893	65.5
1952	1,337	8.7	923	6.0	1,063	6.9	3,323	21.7	10,576	10,088	65.8
1953	1,277	8.2	971	6.2	1,102	7.1	3,351	21.5	10,721	10,227	65.6
1954	1,160	7.3	882	5.5	1,144	7.2	3,186	20.0	10,946	10,416	65.5
1955	1,098	6.8	1,031	6.4	1,175	7.2	3,303	20.4	11,241	10,698	65.9
1956 3/	1,021	6.2	943	5.7	1,318	8.0	3,282	19.9	11,306	10,766	65.1
1957 3/	981	5.8	873	5.2	1,405	8.3	3,259	19.3	11,298	10,741	63.8

1/ Mainly salad and cooking oils. Includes all oils and fats (other than butter, lard, margarine, or shortening) used in mayonnaise and salad dressing, bakery goods, confectionery, commercial roasting and frying, etc. 2/ Including only the fat content of butter, estimated at 80.5 percent of total weight, and of margarine for which the fat content varies slightly each year. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Fat equivalent of soap used in synthetic rubber, is included with "Other industrial products." Prior to 1949, most of the fats and oils used in synthetic detergents is believed to have been reported as used in soap. Beginning 1949, this use of fats and oils is entirely included in "Other industrial products." 5/ Paints, varnishes, floor coverings, oilcloth, printing inks, core oils, synthetic resins, insulation, linings, packings, coated fabrics (other than oilcloth), caulking and other protective coatings.

Totals and per capita estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 11.- Lard, including rendered pork fat: Supply, disposition, and utilization, 1920 to 1957 1/

Year	Supply						Disposition			Utilization						
	Production				Stocks Jan. 1 2/	Total 3/	Exports 4/	Shipments to U. S. Terri-tories	Total domestic disap-pearance	Short-ening	Mar-garine	Soap	Other nonfood products	Direct use as lard		
	Federally inspected	Other commercial	Farm	Total										Military	Civilian Total	Civilian Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1920	1,207		751	1,958	63	2,021	635	7	1,320	10	32	(2)	(2)		1,274	12.0
1921	1,379		729	2,108	59	2,167	893	10	1,217	15	32	0	0		1,171	10.8
1922	1,575		727	2,302	48	2,350	787	10	1,504	11	27	2	0		1,464	13.3
1923	1,971		747	2,718	49	2,767	1,060	14	1,644	7	31	0	0		1,605	14.3
1924	1,923		737	2,660	49	2,709	971	14	1,662	7	30	0	0		1,625	14.2
1925	1,452		701	2,153	61	2,214	708	11	1,453	7	25	0	0		1,421	12.3
1926	1,513		693	2,206	42	2,248	717	16	1,465	7	24	0	0		1,434	12.2
1927	1,557		706	2,263	50	2,313	702	16	1,541	7	25	0	0		1,509	12.7
1928	1,750		708	2,458	55	2,513	783	18	1,627	10	26	0	0		1,591	13.2
1929	1,763		698	2,461	85	2,546	848	19	1,598	23	23	0	0		1,552	12.7
1930	1,521		706	2,227	82	2,309	656	18	1,584	10	15	0	0		1,559	12.7
1931	1,554		753	2,307	51	2,358	578	23	1,706	9	10	0	5/		1,687	13.6
1932	1,573		806	2,380	51	2,431	552	24	1,814	6	9	0	5/		1,799	14.4
1933	1,679		795	2,475	41	2,516	584	28	1,771	3	9	0	1		1,758	14.0
1934	1,341		750	2,091	133	2,224	435	23	1,647	3	7	5/	5/		1,637	13.0
1935	662		614	1,276	118	1,394	97	18	1,227	2	3	5/	5/		1,221	9.6
1936	992		687	1,679	53	1,732	112	25	1,449	5	2	5/	5/		1,442	11.3
1937	759		672	1,431	146	1,577	137	26	1,361	1	2	0	5/		1,358	10.5
1938	1,034		694	1,728	54	1,782	205	29	1,440	3	1	5/	5/		1,436	11.1
1939	1,272		765	2,037	107	2,144	277	34	1,671	7	1	5/	5/		1,662	12.7
1940	1,527		761	2,288	162	2,450	201	31	1,924	17	5	1	5/		1,901	14.4
1941	1,526		702	2,228	294	2,522	393	31	1,900	51	8	5/	5/	21	1,819	13.8
1942	1,724		676	2,401	199	2,600	652	33	1,805	62	8	5/	1	46	1,688	12.8
1943	2,080		785	2,865	110	2,976	757	39	1,884	36	11	88	6	64	1,679	13.0
1944	2,367	279	408	3,054	297	3,351	902	36	1,957	39	10	183	9	133	1,583	12.3
1945	1,311	335	420	2,066	456	2,522	651	21	1,722	23	6	82	1	100	1,509	11.7
1946	1,344	353	439	2,136	129	2,265	451	39	1,664	20	2	1	1	6/ -2	1,642	11.9
1947	1,722	277	403	2,402	110	2,512	383	34	1,929	101	3	6	1	25	1,792	12.6
1948	1,680	252	389	2,321	167	2,488	277	50	1,987	114	3	4	1	15	1,850	12.7
1949	1,923	270	341	2,534	173	2,707	617	50	1,910	118	4	0	25	18	1,744	11.8
1950	2,009	309	313	2,631	131	2,762	467	56	2,112	155	4	36	11	15	1,891	12.6
1951	2,225	342	296	2,863	127	2,990	689	54	2,143	200	4	22	21	41	1,855	12.3
1952	2,234	378	269	2,881	104	2,992	634	60	2,087	232	5	---	25	9	1,817	11.8
1953	1,812	310	233	2,355	211	2,566	423	53	2,016	227	8	---	3	6	1,772	11.4
1954	1,831	290	209	2,330	74	2,404	465	56	1,779	142	7	5/	5/	2	1,627	10.2
1955	2,140	312	208	2,660	104	2,764	562	57	1,998	334	13	2	6	3	1,639	10.1
1956	2,255	304	202	2,761	147	2,908	611	60	2,125	459	31	2	3	3	1,627	9.8
1957 7/	2,080	287	193	2,560	112	2,672	501	62	2,008	376	25	1	1	2	1,602	9.5
1958					101											

1/ Totals computed from unrounded data.
2/ 1920-41, cold storage holdings as reported by U.S. Department of Agriculture; 1942 to date, factory and warehouse stocks as reported by Bureau of the Census. 1943-46, 1948, and 1951, includes stocks held or in transit by U.S. Department of Agriculture.
3/ Includes imports, which were less than 500,000 pounds in all years except 1943 and 1952, when 1 and 7 million pounds, respectively, were imported.
4/ Includes lard in tushonka as follows: 20 million pounds in 1943 and 1944, 17 million in 1945, and 7 million in 1946; 1947 to date, includes civilian relief and shipments by CARE.
5/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
6/ Difference between military shipments for civilian relief and military takings for both military use and civilian relief.
7/ Preliminary.

In addition, actual disappearance of shortening probably is somewhat higher than that calculated in that some of the shortenings containing strictly animal fats are classified under Census definitions as hydrogenated animal fats and oils edible. These probably tend to understate the disappearance of shortening and overstate that of "other edible." Domestic disappearance of shortening in 1957, as reported by Census, averaged 10.4 pounds per person, a half pound less than a year earlier and the lowest since 1953. The decline may reflect slightly higher retail prices in the first half of 1957 and possibly some shifts from solid to liquid shortening.

Apparent disappearance of "other edible oils" (cooking and salad oils, mayonnaise, etc.) in 1957 at 10.7 pounds per person was 0.2 pounds less than the previous year and second only to last year's record. This use has shown a strong postwar uptrend, and part of the rise in recent years may have been an offset to the decline in shortening and lard. Use of "other edible oils" has more than doubled since the end of World War II. In 1957 at 1.8 billion pounds it represented nearly 25 percent of the total food fats and oil products consumed. The fact that "other edible" is now the most important end product suggest that more data are needed on its component parts.

Prospects are that the domestic disappearance rate of food fats in 1958 will be sustained near the 45 pound per person level of recent years. Retail prices of fats and oils in general probably will average slightly lower than in 1957, mainly reflecting lower prices for soybean oil, lard and butter. The current recession apparently is having little effect on the domestic demand for food fats although some shifts in the types of fats used may be taking place.

Fats and Oils Used in Potato Chips Levels Off in 1957; Use in Frozen French Fries Declines

Potato chip production, which utilizes chiefly oils of the "other edible oils" category and some shortening, has taken an increasing volume of "other edibles" in recent years. Such use has risen from an estimated 135 million pounds in 1949 to about 300 million pounds in 1956 and 1957 (table 12). The amount of oil used is high, running about 45 pounds per 100 pounds of chips produced. These data include waste as well as the actual oil content of the chip. About 75 percent of the oil used in potato chip manufacture is cottonseed oil, and the remainder mostly corn and soybean oils. Small quantities of peanut oil and lard also are used.

Consumption of fats and oils in frozen french fries has also trended upward in recent years, rising from an estimated 2 million pounds in 1949 to a peak of nearly 22 million in 1956. Use of oil fell off in 1957 to about 14 million pounds (table 13). The data for 1949-56 assume 10 percent of the net weight of frozen french fries produced is fat but for 1957 it is 8 percent. The big increase in this market outlet in recent years probably came from the rising emphasis on packaging for use in restaurants and institutions. In earlier years the emphasis was on small packages for home use. To what extent production of frozen french fries raises the total consumption of fats and oils is uncertain since it may be a replacement in full or in part for home or restaurant produced products. Also, the relative efficiency of each method of production is unknown.

Table 12.--Potato Chips: Estimates of fats and oils used in manufacture, 1949-57

Year	Potatoes processed 1/		Potato chip production 2/	Fats and oils utilized 3/	
				Total	Cottonseed 4/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1949	20.1	1,206	301	135	100
1950	21.2	1,272	318	145	110
1951	22.8	1,368	342	155	120
1952	25.3	1,518	280	170	130
1953	29.0	1,740	435	195	150
1954	32.0	1,920	480	220	165
1955	39.3	2,358	590	265	200
1956	45.0	2,700	675	300	225
1957	45.0	2,700	675	300	225

1/ National Potato Council.

2/ Based on 15 pounds of potato chips per 60 pound bushel potatoes.

3/ Assuming oil used as 45 percent of chips produced. Oil utilized probably ranges from 42-47 percent.

4/ Assuming about 75 percent of the oil used is cottonseed oil, the remainder being mostly corn oil but including some soybean oil, peanut oil, and lard.

Table 13.--Frozen french fries: Estimates of fats and oils used in manufacture, 1949-57

Year	Potatoes processed 1/		Frozen french fries production 2/	Fats and oils utilized 3/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1949	.9	54	21.6	2.2
1950	1.2	72	28.8	2.9
1951	2.0	120	48.0	4.8
1952	2.4	144	57.6	5.8
1953	2.7	162	64.8	6.5
1954	3.6	216	86.4	8.6
1955	7.7	462	184.8	18.5
1956	9.0	540	216.0	21.6
1957	7.0	420	168.0	13.5

1/ National Potato Council.

2/ About 2.5 pounds of potatoes to produce 1 pound french fries.

3/ Assuming 10 percent of weight is fat for 1949-56; 8 percent for 1957.

Fats and Oils Used in Margarine at New Peak; Trend to Continue in 1958

Fats and oils used in the manufacture of margarine totaled a record 1,175 million pounds in 1957, 6 percent over a year earlier (table 14). Margarine output in 1957 reached a new peak of 1,461 million pounds, 92 million more than 1956. The outlook is for a continued rise in this use during 1958 as output of margarine is expected to reach a new high. Retail prices of margarine probably will average slightly lower in 1958.

Soybean oil used in the manufacture of margarine, continuing the postwar uptrend, reached a new peak of 874 million pounds or about 75 percent of all fats and oils used, compared with 752 million pounds or 68 percent in 1956. Cottonseed oil, the next in relative importance, continued downward for the third consecutive year in 1957 and its use in this market outlet was the smallest since 1946. The 237 million pounds of cottonseed oil used in margarine during 1957 represented only 20 percent of total fats and oils consumed. A year earlier this oil comprised more than 25 percent of the total. Small quantities of lard, vegetable stearine, beef fats, coconut oil, peanut oil and other vegetable oils were also consumed.

The sharp upward trend in domestic output of vegetable oils has provided abundant supplies of oil for use in margarine at comparatively low prices. Standardization and general improvement of margarine has tended to increase its acceptance over the past several years. Also important during the postwar period has been the vigorous merchandising and promotional campaign carried on by the margarine industry.

In the past few years some new brands of margarine containing butter have been produced, but no data are available on the quantities used. The volume is believed to be small. These brands, which retail at slightly higher prices, probably have caused some net gain in consumption of margarine and not entirely at the expense of lower-priced brands.

Use of Fats and Oils in Shortening Dipped Slightly in 1957; Edible Tallow Continues Uptrend

Fats and oils reported as used in shortening totaled 1,823 million pounds in 1957, down nearly 2 percent from 1956 (table 14). The drop was in the use of vegetable oils as animal fats continued at the year-earlier level.

Soybean oil comprised nearly 44 percent of the total quantity of fats and oils used in shortening, compared with 42 percent a year earlier. Cottonseed oil usage declined for the third consecutive year. The 272 million pounds consumed in 1957 was the smallest for this market outlet since records started in 1912. Cottonseed oil contributed 15 percent of the total, compared with 17 the previous year. Before World War II, cottonseed oil ranked first with 65 percent of total use.

Lard used in the manufacture of shortening dropped from 25 percent of the total in 1956 to less than 21 percent in 1957. Record use of edible tallow offset this drop, rising from 7 percent of the total in 1956 to 12 percent in 1957. Edible tallow used in shortening, which has been moving up sharply in recent years (table 23), probably will continue to increase in 1958. During January-March 1958, about 57 million pounds were consumed in shortening, about 4 percent more than the first quarter of 1957.

Table 14.--Fats and oils used in margarine and shortening, 1937-57

Item	Average								
	1937-41	1942-46	1947-51	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million ponnds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
	Margarine								
Cottonseed oil	136	222	392	354	275	397	278	283	237
Soybean oil	61	190	305	652	726	665	746	752	874
Peanut oil	3	8	13	3	2	2	2	3	3
Corn oil	1	7	3	2/	1	2/	2/	1	2/
Coconut oil	51	4	5	---	7	5	6	8	5
Other vegetable oils	14	1	1	---	2	1	1	1	1
Lard	3	7	4	5	8	7	13	31	25
Beef fats	19	18	7	8	13	10	9	6	6
Vegetable stearine 3/	2/	2/	2/	24	12	17	16	24	24
Total	288	457	730	4/1,046	4/1,049	4/1,106	4/1,075	4/1,109	4/1,175
	Shortening								
Cottonseed oil	964	569	407	388	376	640	439	323	272
Soybean oil	172	590	740	851	903	918	930	782	796
Peanut oil	53	49	33	6	4	5	6	6	6
Corn oil	1	4	2	1	1	1	3	2	4
Coconut oil	20	5	35	33	2	15	4	5	8
Palm oil	94	6	1	---	1	16	5/	5/	5/
Other vegetable oils	10	14	10	2	3	4	15	7	3
Lard	16	36	138	232	227	142	334	459	376
Tallow, edible	56	64	24	26	39	81	111	135	220
Oleo oil and oleo stearine	26	26	16	8	7	8	7	5	6
Fish and marine mammal oils	15	5	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vegetable stearine	---	82	74	66	82	99	99	90	95
Glycerides	---	---	---	---	35	39	40	38	37
Total	1,427	1,450	1,482	1,613	1,681	1,969	1,988	1,852	1,823

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

3/ Most of the vegetable stearine used in margarine prior to 1950 was included with the primary oil.

4/ Includes 2 million pounds of secondary oils other than vegetable stearine in 1952, 3 million in 1953, 1954, 1955, and 1956, and 3 million in 1957.

5/ Included in other vegetable.

Table 15.- Butter, actual weight: Supply and disposition, average 1935-39, 1940-57 1/

Year	Supply						Disposition				
	Production							Domestic disappearance			
									Direct use as butter		
	Creamery	Farm	Total	Imports	Cold storage stocks, Jan. 1 2/	Total supply	Exports and shipments to U.S. Territories	Total	Military procurement	Civilian	Civilian per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	1,716	479	2,195	9	64	2,268	7	2,196	---	2,196	17.0
1940	1,837	403	2,240	1	55	2,296	11	2,244	---	2,244	17.0
1941	1,872	395	2,268	4	41	2,313	13	2,185	70	2,116	16.4
1942	1,764	366	2,130	20	114	2,264	24	2,217	124	2,092	15.9
1943	1,674	342	2,015	3	25	2,043	94	1,791	266	1,525	11.8
1944	1,489	330	1,818	2	158	1,978	97	1,853	321	1,532	11.9
1945	1,364	336	1,699	4	28	1,731	55	1,635	222	1,413	10.9
1946	1,171	331	1,502	7	41	1,550	16	1,510	54	1,456	10.5
1947	1,329	311	1,640	4	23	1,667	17	1,628	28	1,600	11.2
1948	1,210	293	1,504	3/	22	1,526	8	1,486	36	1,450	10.0
1949	1,412	276	1,688	3/	32	1,720	6	1,581	32	1,549	10.5
1950	1,386	262	1,648	3/	133	1,781	28	1,648	34	1,614	10.7
1951	1,203	240	1,443	3/	105	1,548	24	1,497	52	1,445	9.6
1952	1,188	214	1,402	3/	27	1,429	2	1,354	38	1,316	8.6
1953	1,412	195	1,607	3/	73	1,680	26	1,372	43	1,329	8.5
1954	1,449	179	1,628	1	282	1,911	57	1,475	63	1,412	8.9
1955	1,383	166	1,549	1	379	1,929	229	1,536	75	1,461	9.0
1956	1,410	149	1,559	1	163	1,723	182	1,515	70	1,445	8.7
1957 4/	1,422	137	1,559	1	25	1,585	13	1,484	55	1,429	8.5
1958					87						

1/ Totals computed from unrounded numbers.
2/ Includes stocks held by U. S. Department of Agriculture.
3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
4/ Preliminary.

Table 16 .- Margarine, actual weight: Supply and disposition, average 1935-39, 1940-57 1/

Year	Supply			Disposition			
					Domestic disappearance		
						Civilian 2/	
	Production	Stocks Jan. 1	Total	Exports and shipments	Military	Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	372	---	372	1	---	371	2.8
1940	320	---	320	1	---	318	2.4
1941	368	---	368	5	---	364	2.8
1942	426	---	426	32	---	364	2.8
1943	614	---	614	109	2	501	3.9
1944	588	---	588	93	1	497	3.9
1945	614	---	614	83	14	525	4.1
1946	573	---	573	52	5	533	3.9
1947	746	---	746	31	6	713	5.0
1948	908	---	908	16	5	887	6.1
1949	862	---	862	7	4	851	5.8
1950	937	13	950	7	11	918	6.1
1951	1,041	14	1,055	6	34	996	6.6
1952	1,286	19	1,305	7	54	1,219	7.9
1953	1,292	25	1,317	9	30	1,256	8.1
1954	1,364	22	1,386	8	5	1,346	8.5
1955	1,333	27	1,360	8	6	1,322	8.1
1956	1,369	24	1,393	9	4	1,352	8.2
1957 3/	1,461	28	1,489	10	8	1,444	8.6
1958		26					

1/ Totals and per capita data computed from unrounded numbers.
2/ Prior to 1950 based upon data from Bureau of Internal Revenue.
3/ Preliminary.

Table 17.- Shortening: Supply and disposition, average 1935-39, 1940-57 1/

Year	Supply				Disposition			
						Domestic disappearance		
							Civilian	
	Production	Imports	Stocks, Jan. 1	Total supply	Exports and shipments	Military excluding relief	Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	1,529	4	43	1,576	8	---	1,519	11.8
1940	1,190	1	57	1,247	9	---	1,185	9.0
1941	1,409	1	54	1,465	12	32	1,367	10.4
1942	1,300	2/	53	1,354	15	57	1,237	9.4
1943	1,438	2/	46	1,483	81	102	1,234	9.6
1944	1,363	2/	67	1,431	19	212	1,147	8.9
1945	1,441	2/	53	1,494	52	223	1,175	9.1
1946	1,450	2/	44	1,494	26	18	1,409	10.2
1947	1,374	2/	41	1,416	29	-5	1,338	9.4
1948	1,441	2/	53	1,494	8	8	1,410	9.7
1949	1,487	2/	67	1,554	26	12	1,435	9.7
1950	1,710	2/	82	1,792	13	20	1,656	11.0
1951	1,403	2/	104	1,507	13	28	1,365	9.0
1952	1,611	2/	101	1,713	10	47	1,562	10.2
1953	1,675	--	94	1,768	16	62	1,597	10.2
1954	1,961	---	94	2,055	17	45	1,870	11.8
1955	1,975	---	120	2,095	42	47	1,863	11.5
1956	1,842	---	143	1,985	12	54	1,797	10.9
1957 3/	1,808	---	122	1,930	17	37	1,755	10.4
1958			120					

1/ Totals and per capita computed from unrounded numbers. Various adjustments have been made in exports, military and civilian use in 1941-49 primarily because of government programs. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 18.- Fats and oils other than butter and lard: Estimated direct use for food, average 1935-39, 1940-1957 1/ 2/

Year	Supply of food fats and oils			Nonfood oils used in food products 5/	Total supply and nonfood oils used in food products	Disposition						
										Direct domestic food use		
											Civilian	
	Production 3/	Imports	Beginning stocks 4/			Ending stocks 4/	Food oils, including foots, used in nonfood products	Use in shortening and margarine	Exports and shipments	Military	Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	2,156	306	751	487	3,700	789	194	1,827	54	---	837	6.5
1940	2,265	75	895	267	3,502	831	198	1,426	63	---	983	7.4
1941	2,580	50	831	320	3,781	725	259	1,647	53	10	1,087	8.2
1942	2,760	89	728	84	3,661	707	257	1,577	78	45	996	7.6
1943	3,219	81	707	32	4,039	723	305	1,890	219	42	861	6.7
1944	2,913	117	782	9	3,821	707	284	1,794	113	37	886	6.9
1945	3,260	124	707	4	4,095	840	327	1,911	167	51	801	6.2
1946	2,889	13	840	55	3,797	541	323	1,894	148	11	882	6.4
1947	3,335	19	541	130	4,025	502	411	1,877	235	11	988	6.9
1948	3,808	45	502	167	4,522	644	408	2,060	359	13	1,037	7.1
1949	4,593	21	644	149	5,407	704	503	2,066	960	9	1,163	7.9
1950	4,468	80	704	193	5,445	568	538	2,315	714	12	1,297	8.6
1951	4,718	41	568	188	5,515	902	453	2,049	918	23	1,168	7.7
1952	4,958	46	902	218	6,124	1,134	554	2,421	662	15	1,339	8.7
1953	5,389	47	1,134	203	6,773	1,620	535	2,488	700	15	1,415	9.1
1954	5,495	68	1,620	252	7,435	1,156	495	2,918	1,347	14	1,505	9.5
1955	5,961	84	1,156	225	7,426	964	488	2,703	1,550	13	1,708	10.5
1956	6,474	47	964	268	7,755	837	491	2,450	2,144	20	1,801	10.9
1957 6/	6,724	52	837	280	7,893	854	450	2,585	2,169	27	1,808	10.7
1958			854									

1/Total and per capita data computed from unrounded numbers. 2/ This category includes fats and oils used as cooking and salad oils and in such products as salad dressing, mayonnaise, baked goods, and other processed foods. 3/ Includes the following oils: Cottonseed, peanut, soybean, corn, sunflower, teaseed, and edible olive; oleo oil, oleo stock, oleostearine, edible tallow; and oil equivalent of cottonseed, soybeans, and peanuts exported for crushing abroad. 4/ Includes primary oils listed in footnote 3, secondary or processed edible oils, and oil equivalent of mayonnaise. Beginning 1942, includes stocks of sunflower and teaseed oils not reported separately in preceding years. Beginning 1944, includes stocks of secondary or processed edible oils not previously reported. 5/ Mainly coconut, palm, palm kernel, and babassu oils. 6/ Preliminary.

Table 19.- Total fats and oils, including fat content of butter: Supply, disposition, and utilization, 1931-57

Year	Supply				Disposition		Utilization (not adjusted for trade and change in stocks of shortening, margarine, soap and secondaries)									
							Food uses						Nonfood uses			
	Production from domestic materials 1/	Imports and production from imported materials	Stocks Jan. 1	Total	Exports 1/ 2/	Domestic disappearance	Butter (fat content)	Lard (direct)	Shortening	Margarine	Other	Total	Soap 3/	Drying oil products	Other industrial	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1931	7,136	1,755	1,167	10,508	819	7,994	1,827	1,687	1,208	192	601	5,516	1,580	619	279	2,478
1932	7,272	1,288	1,695	10,255	802	7,638	1,856	1,799	969	167	575	5,366	1,535	479	258	2,272
1933	7,377	1,743	1,814	10,934	835	7,789	1,836	1,758	972	200	647	5,412	1,481	550	346	2,377
1934	6,966	1,486	2,310	10,763	621	8,219	1,888	1,637	1,215	216	676	5,632	1,664	601	322	2,587
1935	5,845	2,538	1,923	10,306	208	8,325	1,798	1,221	1,552	309	750	5,630	1,503	721	470	2,695
1936	6,669	2,289	1,773	10,731	232	8,699	1,732	1,442	1,614	325	748	5,861	1,615	793	430	2,838
1937	6,632	2,726	1,801	11,159	251	8,856	1,737	1,358	1,605	326	845	5,871	1,676	852	457	2,985
1938	7,378	1,815	2,052	11,244	326	8,657	1,739	1,436	1,517	312	897	5,901	1,669	682	404	2,755
1939	7,825	1,862	2,260	11,947	554	9,180	1,832	1,662	1,406	243	942	6,085	1,844	822	429	3,095
1940	8,316	1,651	2,211	12,178	423	9,263	1,806	1,901	1,196	257	982	6,143	1,893	807	421	3,121
1941	8,891	1,907	2,491	13,288	621	10,436	1,760	1,840	1,418	297	1,095	6,409	2,334	1,079	615	4,027
1942	9,503	989	4/2,239	13,730	873	9,861	1,784	1,734	1,309	346	1,038	6,212	2,059	973	617	3,651
1943	10,273	966	1,998	13,238	1,435	5/9,613	1,442	1,743	1,458	500	883	6,026	1,978	888	726	3,592
1944	10,339	992	2,190	13,522	1,506	9,846	1,492	1,716	1,388	478	891	5,965	2,230	910	741	3,881
1945	9,106	904	2,170	12,179	991	9,478	1,316	1,609	1,456	499	853	5,732	2,039	867	840	3,746
1946	8,599	812	1,709	11,119	774	9,106	1,216	1,640	1,466	465	868	5,655	1,802	919	730	3,451
1947	9,712	1,358	1,239	12,310	861	10,177	1,311	1,817	1,396	607	983	6,114	2,315	985	762	4,062
1948	10,156	1,290	1,271	12,717	912	10,153	1,196	1,865	1,403	736	1,102	6,303	2,091	1,045	714	3,851
1949	11,598	1,104	4/1,648	14,351	2,215	6/10,013	1,273	1,762	1,494	701	1,189	6,419	1,803	921	825	3,549
1950	11,746	1,320	7/2,119	15,185	2,009	6/11,236	1,327	1,906	1,705	764	1,314	7,016	1,844	1,123	1,016	3,984
1951	12,016	1,160	7/1,940	15,116	2,402	6/10,428	1,213	1,897	1,405	851	1,197	6,562	1,549	1,067	1,095	3,711
1952	12,028	1,001	7/2,286	15,349	2,244	6/10,512	1,102	1,831	1,613	1,046	1,381	6,974	1,401	945	1,128	3,474
1953	12,488	1,001	7/2,579	16,068	2,613	*6/10,525	1,104	1,776	1,681	1,048	1,426	7,035	1,335	993	1,118	3,446
1954	12,891	994	7/2,931	16,816	3,872	*6/10,717	1,187	1,629	1,969	1,106	1,523	7,414	1,211	901	1,191	3,303
1955	13,735	1,047	4/7/2,219	17,001	4,054	11,039	1,237	1,642	1,988	1,075	1,706	7,648	1,140	1,001	1,224	3,365
1956	14,684	984	7/1,908	17,576	4,883	11,054	1,220	1,630	1,855	1,108	1,820	7,633	1,064	961	1,360	3,385
1957	14,501	983	7/1,639	17,123	4,590	10,979	1,194	1,605	1,823	1,179	1,836	7,637	1,023	886	1,426	3,335
			7/1,553													

1/ Includes oil equivalent of cottonseed, soybeans, peanuts and flaxseed exported for crushing abroad.

2/ Includes commercial exports, voluntary or civilian relief, reexports, shipments to United States Territories. In 1942 and 1943, includes shipments by U. S. Department of Agriculture.

3/ Excludes an estimate of oil equivalent of soap used in synthetic rubber. This use is included in the "other industrial" category.

4/ Stocks differ slightly from end of preceding year because of minor change in reporting procedure.

5/ Includes a discrepancy of 6 million pounds, by which the reported factory consumption of tung and oiticica oils exceed their domestic disappearance.

6/ Includes Government stockpiling.

7/ Excludes stocks of coconut, palm, castor and sperm oils held by the Government for stockpiling of strategic materials.

* Adjusted for apparent discrepancy in disappearance of linseed oil.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

SAFFLOWER EXPANDING AS OILSEED CROP

By George W. Kromer

Safflower is a relatively new cash oilseed crop that's becoming increasingly important in our agricultural economy. Since 1949, when production for the first time was large enough to support commercial processing operations, planted acreage has trended upward from 40,000 to a peak of 100,000 in 1957. Present indications are that the 1958 acreage in this oil crop may reach a record 168,000 (table 20).

Supplies of safflower oil have increased in response to rising industrial demand and prices have been stable. Research is continuing to develop new varieties of safflower seed for commercial production which have higher yields per acre, are more disease resistant, and are high in oil content. At the present time, varieties yielding about 35 percent oil are available for commercial production.

Areas suitable for safflowers are the Great Plains, the Pacific Northwest between the Cascade and Rocky Mountains, and the Southwest. Production has been most successful in the central valleys of California. Safflower may be planted in the fall or winter in the irrigated valleys of southern California and those of Arizona. The planting date is later when grown farther north. In the Northern Great Plains, the crop is planted in the spring.

Safflower oil is used primarily as a raw material in the paint and varnish industry, competing mainly with linseed oil and processed soybean oil. More recently it has been used as an edible vegetable oil, but this market outlet at the present time is relatively small. Processed oil contains a higher percentage of unsaturated fatty acids than other vegetable oils. Refined safflower oil can be used as a cooking and salad oil, and in the manufacture of mayonnaise, margarine and shortening, competing mainly with cottonseed and soybean oils. Safflower seed also has been exported in recent years.

In 1957, domestic growers harvested about 98,200 acres of safflower, according to trade estimates, nearly all in California. The average yield per acre in California (mostly dryland) was about 1,550 pounds compared with nearly 1,700 in 1956. Variations in safflower yields are unusually wide, depending upon variety, growing conditions, and method of cultivation. The 1957 growing season was in general poor because of lack of moisture. The 1957 acreage produced an estimated 127 million pounds of safflower seed. A crop this size should yield about 40 million pounds of safflower oil.

Table 20.--Safflower Seed: Estimated acreage, production, disposition and price to growers, 1946-58

Year beginning August 1	Acreage planted			Acreage harvested			Yield per acre		
	California	Other	United States	California	Other	United States	California	Other	United States
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1946	0	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	---	500	500
1947	0	6.0	6.0	0	6.0	6.0	---	500	500
1948	0	10.0	10.0	0	9.0	9.0	---	555	555
1949	1/	40.0	40.0	1/	38.0	38.0	---	421	421
1950	23.0	50.0	73.0	2/10.0	45.0	55.0	1,400	444	618
1951	17.0	10.0	27.0	15.0	9.0	24.0	1,000	555	833
1952	42.0	15.0	57.0	41.0	10.0	51.0	1,146	500	1,020
1953	45.0	20.0	65.0	45.0	3/10.0	55.0	1,155	400	1,018
1954	24.7	---	24.7	24.7	---	24.7	1,178	---	1,178
1955	53.0	5.0	58.0	53.0	5.0	58.0	1,364	1,000	1,333
1956	84.0	5.0	89.0	84.0	3.0	87.0	1,689	1,033	1,667
1957	73.7	24.5	98.2	73.7	24.5	98.2	1,547	547	1,297
1958	92.0	4/75.6	167.6						

Year beginning August 1	Production			Crushings			Other uses 5/	Oil production 6/	Price to growers 7/
	California	Other	United States	California	Other	United States			
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Dollars per ton
1946	0	1.0	1.0	0	1	1.0	---	0.3	---
1947	0	3.0	3.0	0	---	---	3.0	---	---
1948	0	5.0	5.0	0	---	---	5.0	---	---
1949	0	16.0	16.0	0	7.0	7.0	9.0	2.2	---
1950	14.0	20.0	34.0	8.0	8.0	16.0	18.0	5.1	---
1951	15.0	5.0	20.0	13.0	2.0	15.0	5.0	4.8	---
1952	47.0	5.0	52.0	45.0	0	45.0	7.0	14.4	---
1953	52.0	4.0	56.0	39.0	0	39.0	17.0	12.4	---
1954	29.1	---	29.1	---	---	---	---	---	---
1955	72.3	5.0	77.3	39.4	2.0	41.4	35.9	13.2	74
1956	141.9	3.1	145.0	82.8	1.8	84.6	60.5	27.1	74
1957	114.0	13.4	127.4	69.4	3.8	73.2	54.2	23.4	76
1958									

1/ 500 acres or less.
2/ A large percentage of the California crop was lost due to improper irrigational practices and a severe freeze.
3/ A large percentage of the crop was not harvested in Southeastern Colorado and Southwestern Kansas due to extreme drought.
4/ Montana-North Dakota, 50,000; Nebraska-Colorado-Wyoming, 20,000; Idaho-Utah, 5,000; Washington, 600.
5/ Includes exports, seed, feed and loss.
6/ Based on 32 percent average oil content of seed crushed.
7/ California only. Price data from other areas not available.

Estimates were provided by The Pacific Vegetable Oil Corporation

Safflower is generally grown and sold under floor-ceiling contracts. Processors usually pay the market price at harvest or guarantee the growers a fixed price per ton. In 1957, safflower seed brought an average of $76 per ton (pure basis) in California. Prospects are that prices to growers may be slightly higher in 1958. At the present time, safflower crushing is located mainly on the West Coast. Such mills may operate part of the time on flaxseed, copra, soybeans, castorbeans, and other oilseeds.

In recent years, virtually all domestic safflower has been produced in California where output and yields have expanded rapidly. Most of the acreage expansion in 1958 is in areas outside of California, mainly in the Northern Great Plains. Estimated 1958 planted acreage in these other areas is as follows: Montana-North Dakota, 50,000; Nebraska-Colorado-Wyoming, 20,000; Idaho-Utah, 5,000; and Washington, 600. Yields are somewhat smaller in these areas as growing conditions are less favorable. The sharp increases in acreage this year mainly reflect the need for replacement crops, increased demand for safflower oil and the favorable prices growers are getting.

On the New York market, safflower oil prices (tanks, nonbreak) during August-April 1957-58 averaged 15.9 cents per pound, about the same as raw linseed oil but 2.5 cents per pound above soybean oil (tanks, refined, clarified). Prices of safflower and soybean oils have been stable this season whereas linseed oil prices moved up sharply in the early part but have slid off in recent months. The relative stability of safflower oil prices in recent years apparently has contributed to increased demand.

Future prices of safflower will naturally be influenced by the price of the oil. Safflower oil is reported to have moved readily at prices above soybean oil and about the same as linseed oil. Safflower's nonyellowing properties make it preferable to other drying oils in certain paint products, synthetic resins and enamels. Safflower oil is light in color and can be clarified easily.

If production of safflower increases in the Great Plains areas, as expected, and the seed is crushed there, it is quite likely that the safflower oil price eventually will become more competitive with soybean oil and linseed oil. This would be particularly true for consumers in the Midwest, as rail freight cost from the Plains to the Midwest should be lower than from the West Coast.

Safflower meal, a by-product from the oil extraction operation, has some value as a livestock and poultry feed supplement. The meal represents about two-thirds of the weight of the seeds. Because of its low protein and high fiber content, it is restricted to a highly competitive and limited market at low price levels. If research should develop a process for removing the hull portion from the seed before the crushing, the quality of the meal would be greatly improved. Its value would be enhanced as it could then compete with other protein meals in more varied and larger markets. This would in turn be reflected in higher returns for safflower producers. Because it is uneconomical to ship the meal far due to high transportation costs and its relatively low value, most of it probably is consumed locally as stock feed.

The consumption of safflower oil has increased in recent years despite the fact that drying oils as such have not kept pace with expanding industrial demand. Demand for vegetable oils in drying oil uses has diminished since last fall along with the general decline in economic activity and perhaps some inventory liquidation by the drying oil trade. Domestic consumption of the drying oils is likely to continue somewhat below last year for the remainder of this marketing year, because of the slackening in industrial production and competition from lower-priced substitutes. Unless industrial activity picks up within the next few months, domestic use may fall around 25 percent from the previous marketing year.

The issue dates for the Fats and Oils Situation are January, March, May, August, September, and November (Outlook number). The next issue is scheduled for release August 20.

Table 21.--Soybean oil: Supply, disposition, and utilization, and oil equivalent of export of soybeans, 1912-1957 1/

Year	Supply				Disposition				Utilization													
					Exports				Food uses				Nonfood uses									
														Drying-oil products								
	Production from domestic materials 2/	Imports 3/	Stocks, Jan. 1	Total	Total	Voluntary or civilian relief	Shipments to U. S. Territories	Domestic disappearance	Shortening	Margarine	Other	Total	Soap	Paint and varnish	Linoleum and oilcloth	Resins	Other	Total 4/	Foots and loss	Other	Total	Soybeans, oil equivalent of exports 5/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1912	---	25	---	25	---	---	---	25	(2)	1	(13)	16	1	---	---	---	---	6	---	(2)	9	---
1913	---	14	---	14	---	---	---	14	(2)	(1)	(4)	7	(3)	---	---	---	---	4	---	0	7	---
1914	---	13	---	13	---	---	---	13	2	---	(3)	6	4	---	---	---	---	3	---	0	7	---
1915	---	21	---	21	---	---	---	21	(8)	(1)	(1)	10	(4)	---	---	---	---	5	---	(2)	11	---
1916	---	143	---	143	---	---	---	143	14	2	(58)	74	57	---	---	---	---	(10)	---	(2)	69	---
1917	---	261	---	261	---	---	---	261	34	7	(84)	125	124	---	---	---	---	(10)	---	(2)	136	---
1918	---	343	---	343	---	---	---	343	57	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	(10)	---	(2)	---	---
1919	---	196	---	196	6/28	---	---	168	37	(6)	(55)	98	58	---	---	---	---	(10)	---	(2)	70	---
1920	---	113	68	181	44	---	---	106	18	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	(10)	---	(2)	---	---
1921	---	17	31	47	2	---	---	34	8	1	4	13	11	---	---	---	---	9	7/	2	21	---
1922	1	14	11	25	2	---	---	18	0	0	9	9	2	---	---	---	---	4	7/	2	9	---
1923	1	33	5	40	1	---	---	29	1	0	16	17	3	---	---	---	---	7	7/	2	12	---
1924	1	11	9	22	2	---	---	16	8	7/	2	10	2	---	---	---	---	4	7/	0	6	---
1925	3	16	3	21	1	---	---	18	10	7/	1	11	2	---	---	---	---	5	0	0	7	---
1926	3	26	2	31	2	---	---	22	10	7/	4	14	2	---	---	---	---	6	1	0	8	---
1927	3	12	8	22	5	---	---	11	3	0	2	5	2	---	---	---	---	3	7/	0	6	---
1928	5	13	6	23	7	---	7	10	3	7/	2	5	2	---	---	---	---	3	1	0	5	---
1929	11	16	6	33	8	---	7/	10	0	7/	0	7/	6	---	---	---	---	2	1	7/	10	---
1930	14	11	15	40	5	---	7/	20	6	2	1	10	5	---	---	---	---	5	7/	0	10	---
1931	39	4	15	58	5	---	7/	35	11	1	7	19	4	6	3	---	1	10	2	1	16	---
1932	39	7/	18	58	3	---	7/	39	5	7/	14	19	6	7	4	---	1	13	1	1	20	---
1933	27	2	16	45	2	---	7/	30	7/	7/	7	8	4	9	6	---	1	16	1	1	22	---
1934	35	3	13	52	2	---	7/	31	3	7/	10	13	1	10	3	---	1	15	1	1	18	---
1935	105	14	19	138	4	---	7/	103	52	2	21	76	3	13	5	---	1	19	5	1	27	---
1936	225	8/4	30	260	4	---	1	222	114	14	59	187	5	14	3	---	2	19	9	2	35	---
1937	194	22	34	250	6	---	1	183	91	32	20	142	10	16	1	---	2	19	10	1	41	11
1938	323	8/3	61	387	6	---	1	305	137	40	79	256	11	15	4	---	3	22	14	2	49	24
1939	458	4	75	537	12	---	1	454	202	71	116	389	11	22	6	---	5	33	16	4	65	94
1940	533	5	70	608	16	---	1	498	212	87	107	406	18	30	7	---	9	46	21	7	92	22
1941	586	1	93	679	12	---	2	555	216	76	139	431	25	42	8	---	13	62	26	11	124	3
1942	762	0	110	872	19	---	1	711	336	133	130	599	32	25	7/	---	8	33	42	6	112	3
1943	1,234	7/	140	1,374	55	---	2	1,136	568	198	207	974	15	20	7/	---	18	39	93	15	162	12
1944	1,246	0	181	1,427	76	---	9/2	1,229	620	211	274	1,106	3	19	7/	---	18	37	69	14	123	5
1945	1,392	7/	120	1,512	38	---	3	1,266	683	207	244	1,133	4	26	7/	---	20	46	66	16	133	62
1946	1,454	0	205	1,659	86	---	3	1,410	744	201	294	1,238	4	30	7	---	30	67	77	24	172	26
1947	1,543	7/	160	1,703	107	1	2	1,451	705	228	248	1,181	5	89	23	---	46	159	69	37	270	23
1948	1,604	7/	142	1,747	83	2	1	1,473	708	255	240	1,203	3	100	22	---	40	162	73	32	270	63
1949	1,859	7/	188	2,047	364	1	2	1,531	713	257	239	1,210	2	124	37	44	16	220	80	20	321	228
1950	2,075	7/	150	2,225	300	---	2	1,769	841	312	293	1,446	2	117	29	45	22	213	82	25	323	187
1951	2,473	0	154	2,627	504	---	---	1,842	731	473	331	1,536	2	88	10	82	14	194	84	26	306	241
1952	2,478	7/	281	2,759	222	---	---	2,299	851	652	408	1,911	2	120	17	62	9	209	104	73	386	235
1953	2,516	0	237	2,753	49	---	---	2,496	903	726	498	2,128	1	161	11	61	9	242	101	24	367	428
1954	2,378	0	208	2,586	77	---	---	2,334	918	665	419	2,002	1	139	7	56	6	209	86	35	331	470
1955	2,827	0	176	3,003	134	---	---	2,650	930	746	633	2,309	1	136	---	78	12	227	108	7	341	745
1956	3,200	0	218	3,418	679	---	---	2,506	782	752	621	2,155	1	114	4	68	8	194	107	49	351	762
1957 10/	3,475	0	233	3,708	685	---	---	2,617	796	874	626	2,296	7/	109	---	72	9	190	107	23	321	966
1958			406																			

1/ Totals computed from unrounded data. 2/ Not reported prior to 1922. 3/ 1912-17, general imports minus re-exports; 1918 to date, imports for consumption. 4/ 1912-30, assumed to equal 25 percent of total domestic disappearance or 10 million pounds, whichever was smaller. 5/ This item frequently is included with production and exports of soybean oil. 6/ July-December; not reported prior to July 1919. 7/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 8/ Excludes quantities free for export. 9/ Includes 853,000 pounds shipped by U. S. Department of Agriculture. 10/ Preliminary.

Table 22.--Cottonseed oil: Supply, disposition, utilization, and oil equivalent of cottonseed exported for crushing abroad, 1912-1957 1/

Year	Supply				Disposition			Utilization								Cottonseed, oil equivalent of exports 4/
								Food uses				Nonfood uses				
	Production from domestic materials	Imports 2/	Stocks, Jan. 1	Total	Exports 3/	Shipments to U. S. Territories	Domestic disappearance	Shortening	Margarine	Other	Total	Soap	Foots and loss	Other	Total	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1912	1,435	2	---	1,437	356	---	1,082	867	18	(65)	(950)	(32)	(100)	---	(132)	---
1913	1,422	11	---	1,433	265	---	1,168	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1914	1,790	16	---	1,806	216	---	1,589	1,053	21	(271)	(1,345)	119	(125)	---	(244)	---
1915	1,486	12	---	1,498	352	---	1,146	(986)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1916	1,492	17	---	1,509	188	---	1,321	919	50	(157)	(1,126)	(90)	(105)	---	(195)	---
1917	1,344	14	294	1,652	125	---	1,196	1,069	64	(-27)	(1,106)	---	(90)	---	(90)	---
1918	1,284	18	331	1,633	119	---	1,220	1,015	36	(79)	(1,130)	---	(90)	---	(90)	---
1919	1,430	28	294	1,752	193	---	1,180	(810)	---	---	---	56	---	---	---	---
1920	1,143	9	379	1,531	185	---	916	605	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1921	1,277	1	430	1,708	253	5/	1,098	709	(35)	199	943	48	103	4	155	---
1922	935	5/	358	1,293	75	5/	961	656	15	195	866	20	72	3	95	---
1923	974	5/	257	1,230	50	1	892	641	20	141	802	11	75	4	90	---
1924	1,154	5/	288	1,443	43	1	1,060	710	20	226	956	10	92	2	104	---
1925	1,511	5/	338	1,849	62	1	1,499	1,070	24	277	1,371	8	117	2	128	---
1926	1,764	7	288	2,059	41	1	1,526	1,014	23	354	1,391	5	128	2	135	---
1927	1,807	5/	491	2,298	68	1	1,567	1,095	25	299	1,419	8	139	2	148	---
1928	1,460	5/	662	2,122	52	5/	1,502	1,060	27	278	1,364	20	116	2	138	---
1929	1,584	5/	568	2,152	26	1	1,584	6/1,083	30	329	1,442	12	126	4	142	---
1930	1,616	5/	541	2,157	28	1	1,584	1,091	27	330	1,448	8	127	2	136	---
1931	1,417	5/	544	1,961	23	1	1,320	928	16	264	1,208	2	108	2	112	---
1932	1,571	---	618	2,189	56	1	1,258	834	15	274	1,123	4	129	2	135	---
1933	1,400	---	874	2,274	35	1	1,298	853	18	305	1,176	7	113	3	122	---
1934	1,224	7/9	940	2,173	15	1	1,546	1,059	55	324	1,438	3	103	3	108	---
1935	1,184	167	611	1,961	4	1	1,421	992	100	220	1,311	2	104	4	110	---
1936	1,247	128	535	1,910	3	1	1,333	919	108	208	1,235	1	94	2	98	---
1937	1,626	194	574	2,394	7	1	1,734	1,163	174	274	1,610	8	113	3	124	---
1938	1,678	78	652	2,407	5	2	1,660	1,051	143	318	1,512	3	141	3	148	---
1939	1,390	29	741	2,160	13	2	1,409	905	99	322	1,325	1	81	2	84	---
1940	1,274	12	736	2,022	14	3	1,368	823	116	351	1,291	3	71	3	77	---
1941	1,392	24	637	2,052	13	3	1,551	889	150	419	1,458	3	86	4	93	---
1942	1,386	8	485	1,879	20	2	1,398	694	167	437	1,297	3	93	5	101	1
1943	1,313	12	458	1,783	49	2	1,312	572	252	392	1,216	1	89	6	96	1
1944	1,132	10	420	1,563	5	2	1,135	490	215	351	1,056	1	74	5	79	1
1945	1,273	33	420	1,726	10	2	1,235	487	254	378	1,119	2	110	4	116	1
1946	966	0	479	1,444	6	2	1,169	502	223	350	1,075	1	90	4	94	2
1947	1,117	1	268	1,386	12	2	1,108	300	323	406	1,028	1	77	4	83	2
1948	1,464	3	264	1,731	33	1	1,371	321	453	493	1,267	1	99	3	102	2
1949	1,784	0	326	2,109	117	5/	1,584	532	431	478	1,441	5/	136	7	143	2
1950	1,606	0	408	2,014	140	5/	1,602	549	430	467	1,445	1	148	10	159	3
1951	1,417	0	272	1,689	61	0	1,148	335	334	373	1,043	5/	98	7	105	2
1952	1,717	5/	479	2,196	105	0	1,346	388	354	477	1,218	5/	123	5	128	3
1953	1,869	5/	745	2,614	76	0	1,280	376	275	497	1,148	5/	128	4	132	4
1954	2,000	0	1,258	2,258	586	0	1,852	640	397	688	1,725	5/	123	4	127	4
1955	1,810	0	814	2,624	603	0	1,451	439	278	624	1,341	0	103	7	110	7
1956	1,826	0	570	2,396	619	0	1,362	323	283	646	1,252	0	100	10	110	4
1957 8/	1,565	0	416	1,981	412	0	1,313	372	237	710	1,219	0	88	6	94	4
1958			257													

1/ Totals computed from unrounded data. 2/ 1912-25, general imports; beginning 1926, imports for consumption. 3/ Includes some exports under voluntary relief programs in 1947-49. 4/ This item frequently is included with production and exports of cottonseed oil. 5/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 6/ Obtained by subtracting from the shortening production in 1929 the estimated consumption of other oils used in manufacture. 7/ July-December only; not reported first 6 months. 8/ Preliminary.

Table 23.--Tallow, edible: Supply, disposition, and utilization, 1912 and 1914-1957 [1]

Year	Supply				Disposition		Utilization						
							Food uses				Nonfood uses		
	Production from domestic materials [2]	Imports	Stocks, Jan. 1	Total	Exports and shipments [3]	Domestic disappearance	Shortening	Margarine	Other	Total	Soap	Other	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1912	(22)	---	--	(22)	---	22	11	[4]	11	22	---	---	---
1914	(25)	---	---	(25)	---	25	14	[4]	11	25	---	---	---
1915	----	---	---	---	---	---	(12)	---	---	---	---	---	---
1916	(30)	---	---	(30)	---	30	10	---	20	30	---	---	---
1917	(30)	---	---	(30)	---	30	10	[4]	20	30	---	---	---
1918	(34)	---	---	(34)	---	34	11	1	22	34	---	---	---
1919	37	---	---	37	---	37	(10)	---	(27)	(37)	---	---	---
1920	37	---	6	43	---	38	10	---	---	---	---	---	---
1921	41	---	5	46	---	41	10	3	28	41	---	---	---
1922	49	---	5	54	(2)	49	11	0	38	49	---	---	---
1923	53	---	3	56	(1)	51	23	[4]	28	51	---	---	---
1924	52	---	4	55	(1)	51	20	[4]	31	51	---	---	---
1925	50	---	3	54	---	50	20	[4]	30	50	---	---	---
1926	58	---	4	62	---	58	25	[4]	33	58	---	---	---
1927	49	---	4	53	---	49	35	[4]	14	49	---	---	---
1928	41	---	4	45	---	41	10	[4]	31	41	---	---	---
1929	44	---	4	47	[4]	44	26	[4]	18	44	---	---	---
1930	42	---	3	45	[4]	40	31	[4]	9	40	---	---	---
1931	[5] 74	---	4	78	[6] 1	72	70	0	[4]	70	1	[4]	2
1932	53	---	5	58	[6] 3	51	46	0	3	48	2	[4]	3
1933	58	---	4	63	[6] 7	52	46	0	1	47	2	2	5
1934	78	11	4	93	[6] 6	80	73	0	3	77	1	3	3
1935	74	[7] 57	7	137	[3]	125	120	0	1	122	1	2	3
1936	98	[8] 19	12	129	1	119	117	0	1	118	[4]	[4]	1
1937	78	11	9	98	[3]	89	66	0	21	88	[4]	[4]	1
1938	93	[4]	9	102	[3]	95	74	0	19	94	[4]	1	1
1939	94	0	8	101	[3]	93	57	[4]	34	91	[4]	2	2
1940	79	[4]	8	87	[3]	80	40	0	38	77	1	2	3
1941	91	4	7	102	[3]	95	41	0	47	88	5	2	7
1942	112	14	7	132	10	118	56	[4]	60	116	1	1	2
1943	131	8	5	144	27	107	79	[4]	22	101	5	1	6
1944	103	20	10	134	2	126	60	[4]	21	80	44	1	46
1945	115	2	6	123	[4]	116	79	[4]	4	83	32	2	33
1946	72	[4]	6	78	4	67	44	[4]	16	59	7	1	8
1947	95	0	7	102	1	94	44	0	42	86	7	1	8
1948	70	0	6	76	1	65	29	0	32	62	2	2	3
1949	84	[4]	10	94	26	63	18	0	42	60	3	1	3
1950	79	[4]	5	83	6	71	17	0	52	69	1	[4]	2
1951	68	[4]	7	75	6	63	14	[4]	44	58	[4]	5	5
1952	94	[4]	6	100	11	82	25	1	57	82	0	0	0
1953	137	[4]	6	143	20	114	39	1	72	113	0	1	1
1954	171	0	10	181	15	156	81	[4]	74	155	0	[4]	[4]
1955	186	[4]	10	196	8	173	111	2	55	169	1	3	4
1956	238	[4]	15	253	20	214	135	3	72	210	[4]	4	4
1957 [9]	265	2	19	286	7	259	220	6	28	254	[4]	6	6
1958			20										

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[1] Totals computed from unrounded figures. Data not available for 1913.

[2] Reported production through 1948, 1949-1954 minus other pressing, beginning 1955 minus other processing.

[3] 1912-30, included in foreign trade statistics with inedible tallow. 1922-24 and 1929-30, estimated and subtracted from inedible tallow.

[4] Less than 500,000 pounds.

[5] Apparent production.

[6] Certified exports.

[7] Apparent imports, assuming factory consumption is equal to domestic disappearance.

[8] Includes 9 million pounds imported as inedible tallow but assumed to be used for edible purposes.

[9] Preliminary.

Table 24.--Calculation of domestic disappearance of fats and oils, except butter, used in food, year beginning October 1957 with comparisons

Year and item	Unit	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	April-June	July-Sept.	Total
1955						
Fats and oils used principally for food 1/						
Production	Mil. lb.	2,957	2,571	2,012	1,745	9,285
Net exports	Mil. lb.	811	666	619	542	2,638
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stocks	Mil. lb.	+382	+30	-73	-326	+13
Nonfood uses	Mil. lb.	136	134	115	111	496
Other fats and oils, food uses 2/	Mil. lb.	54	60	74	66	254
Net domestic disappearance of fats and oils for food (butter excluded)						
Total	Mil. lb.	1,672	1,793	1,412	1,477	6,354
Per person, civilian and military	Lb.	10.0	10.7	8.4	8.8	37.9
1956 3/						
Fats and oils used principally for food 1/						
Production	Mil. lb.	2,858	2,527	2,029	1,861	9,315
Net exports	Mil. lb.	920	821	604	439	2,784
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stocks	Mil. lb.	+188	+106	-190	-74	+30
Nonfood uses	Mil. lb.	132	120	105	97	454
Other fats and oils, food uses 2/	Mil. lb.	68	72	74	63	277
Net domestic disappearance of fats and oils for food (butter excluded)						
Total	Mil. lb.	1,717	1,540	1,573	1,594	6,424
Per person, civilian and military	Lb.	10.1	9.0	9.2	9.3	37.7
1957 3/						
Fats and oils used principally for food 1/						
Production	Mil. lb.	2,859	2,350			
Net exports	Mil. lb.	786	463			
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stocks	Mil. lb.	+162	+118			
Nonfood uses	Mil. lb.	127	123			
Other fats and oils, food uses 2/	Mil. lb.	71	65			
Net domestic disappearance of fats and oils for food (butter excluded)						
Total	Mil. lb.	1,699	1,674			
Per person, civilian and military	Lb.	9.9	9.8			

1/ Includes lard, oleo oil, oleo stock, oleo stearine, edible tallow, corn, cottonseed, peanut, soybean and edible olive oil. Production and exports include oil equivalent of exported soybeans and peanuts for crushing abroad. Net exports also include margarine, shortening and vegetable stearine, and shipments. Change in stocks includes secondary oils, shortening, margarine and estimates for farm lard.

2/ Mainly babassu, coconut, palm-kernel and sesame oils.

3/ Preliminary.

Totals and per person estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 23.--Domestic disappearance of food fats, and fats and oils used in industrial products, year beginning October 1957 with comparisons

Year and item	Unit	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Total
1955-56						
Butter:						
Actual weight	Mil. lb.	401	379	388	365	1,533
Fat content	Mil. lb.	323	305	312	294	1,234
Margarine:						
Actual weight	Mil. lb.	352	392	276	303	1,324
Fat content	Mil. lb.	285	318	224	245	1,072
Lard (direct)	Mil. lb.	457	459	351	366	1,633
Shortening	Mil. lb.	478	524	387	421	1,810
Other edible 1/	Mil. lb.	451	492	451	445	1,840
Food (fat content):						
Total	Mil. lb.	1,995	2,098	1,725	1,771	7,589
Per person 2/	Lb.	12.0	12.6	10.3	10.5	45.3
Soap 3/ 4/	Mil. lb.	302	271	270	268	1,111
Drying oil products 5/	Mil. lb.	235	238	235	230	938
Other industrial products 4/	Mil. lb.	288	344	310	301	1,243
All industrial products:						
Total	Mil. lb.	824	853	815	799	3,291
Per person 2/	Lb.	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.7	19.7
All products (fat content):						
Total	Mil. lb.	2,819	2,951	2,540	2,570	10,880
Per person 2/	Lb.	16.9	17.7	15.1	15.2	65.0
1956-57						
Butter:						
Actual weight	Mil. lb.	383	361	371	362	1,477
Fat content	Mil. lb.	309	291	299	291	1,189
Margarine:						
Actual weight	Mil. lb.	385	365	341	347	1,437
Fat content	Mil. lb.	311	293	274	281	1,160
Lard (direct)	Mil. lb.	454	406	367	367	1,594
Shortening	Mil. lb.	519	414	431	466	1,831
Other edible 1/	Mil. lb.	432	426	500	480	1,839
Food (fat content):						
Total	Mil. lb.	2,026	1,830	1,871	1,885	7,613
Per person 2/	Lb.	12.0	10.8	11.0	11.0	44.6
Soap 3/ 4/	Mil. lb.	232	271	248	233	983
Drying oil products 5/	Mil. lb.	258	219	243	237	958
Other industrial products 4/	Mil. lb.	389	342	328	349	1,407
All industrial products:						
Total	Mil. lb.	879	831	819	819	3,349
Per person 2/	Lb.	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.8	19.6
All products (fat content):						
Total	Mil. lb.	2,905	2,662	2,691	2,704	10,961
Per person 2/	Lb.	17.1	15.6	15.7	15.8	64.3
1957-58						
Butter:						
Actual weight	Mil. lb.	390	348			
Fat content	Mil. lb.	314	280			
Margarine:						
Actual weight	Mil. lb.	400	398			
Fat content	Mil. lb.	324	322			
Lard (direct)	Mil. lb.	465	429			
Shortening	Mil. lb.	481	472			
Other edible 1/	Mil. lb.	429	452			
Food (fat content):						
Total	Mil. lb.	2,012	1,954			
Per person 2/	Lb.	11.7	11.3			
Soap 3/ 4/	Mil. lb.	244	240			
Drying oil products 5/	Mil. lb.	187	186			
Other industrial products 4/	Mil. lb.	408	379			
All industrial products:						
Total	Mil. lb.	839	805			
Per person 2/	Lb.	4.9	4.6			
All products (fat content):						
Total	Mil. lb.	2,851	2,758			
Per person 2/	Lb.	16.5	15.9			

1/ Mainly salad and cooking oils. Includes all oils and fats (other than butter, lard margarine and shortening) used in mayonnaise and salad dressing, bakery goods, and confectionery, commercial roasting and frying, etc. 2/ Civilian and military. 3/ Excludes fat equivalent of exports and shipments of soap. 4/ Fat equivalent of soap used in manufacturers (rubber, textiles, etc.) is included with "Other industrial products." Prior to 1949 most of the fats and oils used in synthetic detergents is believed to have been reported as used in soap. Beginning in January 1949, this use of fats and oils is entirely included in "Other industrial products." 5/ Paints, varnishes, floor coverings, oilcloth, printing inks, core oils, synthetic resins, insulation, linings, packings, coated fabrics (other than oilcloth), caulking and other protective coatings.

Table 26.- Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1951 to date

Year beginning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-March	April-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Apr. 1	Oct.-March	April-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-March	April-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	Total food fats and oil 1/										
1951	5,000	3,691	8,691	590	1,154	3,517	3,456	6,973	920	515	1,435
1952	5,082	3,833	8,916	880	1,633	3,671	3,426	7,097	659	451	1,110
1953	5,196	3,896	9,092	1,589	2,057	3,817	3,634	7,451	914	712	1,625
1954	5,206	4,252	9,458	1,607	1,387	4,014	3,758	7,772	1,430	935	2,365
1955	6,015	4,525	10,540	960	1,135	4,163	3,610	7,773	1,685	1,291	2,975
1956	5,915	4,664	10,578	760	899	3,981	3,768	7,749	1,797	1,103	2,900
1957	5,720			694	980	4,122			1,313		
	Butter (actual weight), except farm										
1951	474	681	1,155	114	7	580	575	1,155	2	1	3
1952	585	793	1,378	111	133	563	589	1,152	1	13	14
1953	670	795	1,464	323	347	624	631	1,255	23	21	45
1954	610	756	1,366	489	311	711	660	1,371	77	113	190
1955	651	764	1,415	295	88	708	672	1,380	151	89	240
1956	640	769	1,409	90	41	679	658	1,337	11	7	18
1957	611			145	116	678			12		
	Lard, except farm										
1951	1,540	1,093	2,634	57	154	943	859	1,802	499	252	751
1952	1,382	879	2,261	143	239	989	859	1,848	298	217	515
1953	1,106	922	2,028	42	79	853	711	1,564	216	240	456
1954	1,329	1,034	2,363	50	137	900	851	1,751	342	245	587
1955	1,528	1,104	2,632	75	233	969	894	1,864	401	319	719
1956	1,337	1,089	2,426	123	119	1,030	861	1,891	311	279	590
1957	1,207			69	85	936			255		
	Beef fats 2/										
1951	83	91	173	7	11	65	71	136	14	21	35
1952	99	119	218	10	12	83	99	182	15	23	38
1953	130	135	264	8	12	101	121	222	24	16	41
1954	136	145	280	10	19	111	131	242	16	17	33
1955	156	156	312	15	15	132	142	274	25	19	44
1956	164	157	321	10	24	142	161	303	9	5	14
1957	158			17	22	144			8		
	Total edible vegetable oils 3/ 4/										
1951	2,903	1,825	4,729	413	982	1,949	1,987	3,935	385	205	591
1952	3,016	2,042	5,058	615	1,249	2,069	1,921	3,989	313	156	469
1953	3,291	2,044	5,336	1,215	1,619	2,293	2,233	4,526	596	371	967
1954	3,132	2,317	5,449	1,059	919	2,374	2,157	4,531	913	519	1,432
1955	3,680	2,501	6,181	575	800	2,381	1,925	4,306	1,081	840	1,920
1956	3,774	2,648	6,422	536	716	2,157	2,123	4,280	1,438	778	2,216
1957	3,695			463	756	2,404			998		

Continued -

Table 26.--Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1951 to date -- Con.

Year beginning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-March	April-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Apr. 1	Oct.-March	April-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-March	April-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	Cottonseed oil 4/										
1951	1,254	475	1,729	193	587	782	621	1,404	77	49	126
1952	1,266	574	1,840	393	962	660	502	1,162	36	18	55
1953	1,390	716	2,106	1,016	1,346	909	915	1,824	151	251	402
1954	1,155	568	1,723	896	694	904	639	1,543	453	262	716
1955	1,344	550	1,893	361	552	809	574	1,384	343	274	617
1956	1,184	441	1,626	254	427	723	583	1,307	288	140	427
1957	1,035			146	314		688		178		
	Soybean oil 4/										
1951	1,450	1,161	2,611	171	354	982	1,168	2,150	284	153	437
1952	1,563	1,293	2,856	194	257	1,225	1,237	2,462	276	137	413
1953	1,657	1,110	2,767	174	239	1,200	1,127	2,326	392	96	488
1954	1,796	1,581	3,377	127	176	1,288	1,321	2,609	460	256	716
1955	2,147	1,737	3,884	179	213	1,375	1,164	2,539	738	559	1,297
1956	2,375	1,993	4,368	227	248	1,230	1,334	2,565	1,123	621	1,744
1957	2,464			286	407	1,524			818		
	Corn oil										
1951	109	113	223	12	14	107	115	222	5/	---	5/
1952	129	129	258	12	20	121	133	254	---	---	---
1953	127	125	252	16	18	124	128	253	---	---	---
1954	133	136	268	15	21	127	138	265	---	---	---
1955	135	135	270	19	22	132	134	267	---	---	---
1956	137	138	275	23	21	139	143	282	---	---	---
1957	135			16	21	130					

1/ Includes butter, except farm; lard, except farm; beef fats; and edible vegetable oils. Production and exports include the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds. Domestic disappearance and exports have been adjusted for exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening, margarine, and other secondary fats. Exports also include shipments and quantities from CCC stocks that were not reported in Census data.

2/ Includes edible tallow, oleo stock, oleo oil and oleostearine.

3/ Includes cottonseed, soybean, corn, peanut, and edible olive oils. Production includes imports of olive oil.

4/ Production and exports include oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing.

5/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 27.- Selected nonfood fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1951 to date

Commodity and year beginning	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	July-March	April-June	July-June	July 1	Apr. 1	July-March	April-June	July-June	July-March	April-June	July-June
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Linseed oil											
1951	485	125	609	679	709	439	146	585	15	14	28
1952	416	91	507	675	672	416	143	559	2	1	3
1953	427	123	551	619	504	388	134	522	154	148	303
1954	524	108	632	361	207	372	149	521	290	28	318
1955	554	141	695	139	170	418	134	552	105	35	140
1956	438	94	532	142	182	371	125	497	27	51	78
1957	445			99	149	313			82		
	Oct.-March	April-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Apr. 1	Oct.-March	April-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-March	April-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
Inedible tallow and grease											
1951	1,165	1,103	2,268	340	325	809	741	1,550	372	348	720
1952	1,275	1,340	2,616	340	398	782	741	1,523	435	635	1,070
1953	1,361	1,300	2,661	363	293	838	736	1,574	595	591	1,186
1954	1,408	1,431	2,839	268	263	812	773	1,584	603	662	1,265
1955	1,596	1,549	3,145	260	343	813	794	1,607	702	792	1,494
1956	1,559	1,449	3,007	306	297	832	815	1,647	737	694	1,431
1957	1,391			239	237	831			561		
Coconut oil 1/											
1951	278	268	546	82	90	249	282	531	21	21	42
1952	286	281	566	55	44	286	263	549	10	6	16
1953	291	286	576	56	60	281	282	563	5	6	11
1954	291	291	582	59	80	265	271	536	6	4	10
1955	293	303	596	96	83	301	306	607	5	4	9
1956	321	280	601	75	77	315	296	611	5	4	9
1957	315			57	54	312			6		
Castor oil 1/											
1951	71	100	171	33	34	70	106	176	2/	2/	1
1952	93	113	206	27	30	89	98	187	2/	2/	1
1953	63	57	120	46	38	70	66	136	2/	1	1
1954	71	73	144	29	35	64	65	128	2/	1	1
1955	69	51	120	43	40	71	52	123	1	1	2
1956	64	57	121	38	28	72	61	133	1	2	3
1957	73			22	34		61		1		
	Nov.-March	April-Oct.	Nov.-Oct.	Nov. 1	Apr. 1	Nov.-March	April-Oct.	Nov.-Oct.	Nov.-March	April-Oct.	Nov.-Oct.
Tung oil 1/											
1951	23	22	45	16	16	22	29	51	1	2/	1
1952	38	18	56	9	25	21	28	50	2/	2/	2/
1953	56	25	81	15	49	22	27	49	2/	2/	2/
1954	32	8	40	47	56	21	30	51	2	2	4
1955	16	18	34	32	26	22	30	52	2/	1	1
1956	41	22	63	13	32	22	29	50	1	1	1
1957	21			25	36	10			2/		

1/ Production includes imports of oil. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 28.- Fats, oils, including margarine and shortening, and tall oil: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month

Items grouped by major use	Production 1/					Stocks		
	October-March		1957	1958		1957	1958	
	1956-57	1957-58	March	February	March	March 31	Feb. 28	Mar. 31
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS								
Food fats and oils								
Butter 2/	640.1	660.6	125.7	112.4	129.4	40.9	87.7	107.2
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	1,337.0	1,207.0	215.0	170.0	177.0	119.1	91.3	85.2
Beef fats	163.6	157.5	26.1	28.9	25.1	23.6	25.7	22.3
Total edible animal fats	2,140.7	2,025.1	366.8	311.3	331.5	183.6	204.7	214.7
Corn oil	136.8	134.6	23.0	21.1	23.7	20.7	15.5	20.6
Cottonseed oil	1,181.4	1,032.9	139.4	140.1	110.9	427.3	297.7	313.7
Olive oil, edible	5.4	.6	1.5	.2	---	2.6	2.6	2.4
Peanut oil	45.4	36.4	6.8	4.5	4.2	16.7	12.4	12.2
Soybean oil	1,781.7	1,867.1	313.0	288.7	330.1	248.3	359.5	407.5
Total edible vegetable oils	3,150.7	3,071.6	483.7	454.6	468.9	715.6	687.7	756.4
Soap fats and oils								
Tallow, inedible, and greases 4/ excluding wool grease	1,558.8	1,390.7	271.7	199.6	213.1	297.0	253.5	237.4
Palm oil	---	---	---	---	---	17.3	16.6	16.3
Fish oil	39.5	40.0	.4	.4	.6	34.2	40.2	34.9
Marine mammal oil	---	---	---	---	---	23.6	26.3	22.1
Olive oil, inedible and foots	---	---	---	---	---	.2	.1	5/
Coconut oil	218.8	218.0	34.0	25.1	28.5	77.0	57.8	53.9
Total soap fats	1,817.1	1,648.7	306.1	225.1	242.2	449.3	394.5	364.6
Drying oils								
Castor oil, dehydrated	10.2	7.9	1.6	1.1	1.3	2.8	1.5	2.0
Linseed oil	353.5	256.1	53.0	37.8	44.2	181.9	137.4	148.9
Oiticica oil	---	---	---	---	---	1.8	2.1	2.0
Tung oil	29.8	12.9	3.7	4.3	3.7	32.0	34.9	36.4
Total drying oils	393.5	276.9	58.3	43.2	49.2	218.5	175.9	189.3
Other industrial oils and fats								
Cod oil and fish-liver oils	.9	.5	5/	.1	5/	1.5	2.0	1.7
Castor oil, No. 1 and No. 3 6/	-1.2	-3.4	1.0	-1.1	-1.3	25.3	30.2	32.0
Rapeseed oil	---	---	---	---	---	2.2	2.8	2.6
Other vegetable oils	18.1	32.0	4.8	6.4	6.5	25.6	22.5	25.3
Total	17.8	29.1	5.8	5.4	5.2	54.6	57.5	61.6
Grand total 7/ 8/	7,519.9	7,051.3	1,220.7	1,039.5	1,097.0	1,621.6	1,520.3	1,586.6
From domestic materials	7,292.1	6,828.8	1,184.0	1,014.4	1,068.5			
From imported materials	227.8	222.5	36.7	25.1	28.5			
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS								
Shortening	948.8	988.5	129.4	167.3	149.6	138.6	124.7	134.8
Margarine	766.6	811.8	120.5	135.2	124.4	34.8	34.3	36.6
Mono-and di-glycerides (edible)	41.6	43.0	6.7	7.4	6.3	3.8	3.7	3.6
Fatty acids	260.0	232.7	42.3	35.3	33.4	56.5	64.7	67.5
Tall oil	288.4	284.2	52.3	47.3	52.2	113.1	115.6	117.8

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.

2/ Creamery butter production and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture.

3/ Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in October 1956-March 1957 totaled 1,177.0 million pounds. October 1957-March 1958 totaled 1,055.7 million pounds.

4/ Total apparent production, Agricultural Marketing Service. (Computed from factory consumption, trade and stocks.)

5/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

6/ Production of No. 1 and No. 3 minus production of dehydrated castor oil.

7/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

8/ Excludes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard, 242 million in October 1956-March 1957, 234 million pounds in October 1957-March 1958.

Data include stocks held by the Government in reported position.

Table 29.- Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil

Item	Imports for consumption				Exports 1/			
	October-February		1958		October-March		1958	
	1956-57	1957-58	January	February	1956-57	1957-58	February	March
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Food fats and oils								
Butter	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	10.1	8.8	5.6	.8
Lard	---	---	---	---	278.1	218.2	35.8	36.3
Beef fats	1.5	.1	2/	.1	9.4	7.9	1.5	1.9
Total, edible animal fats	1.9	.4	.1	.2	297.6	234.9	42.9	39.0
Cottonseed oil	---	---	---	---	284.5	176.6	17.3	14.0
Cottonseed (17.0 percent)	---	---	---	---	3.0	1.7	.4	.7
Olive oil, edible	13.3	19.7	4.2	3.5	---	---	---	---
Peanut oil	---	---	---	---	19.5	1.6	2/	.2
Peanuts, shelled (43 percent)	---	---	---	---	7.8	.2	---	---
Soybean oil	---	---	---	---	529.6	221.1	16.1	55.0
Soybeans (18.3 percent)	2/	2/	2/	2/	593.5	597.1	42.9	41.3
Other vegetable oils	2.6	2.8	.5	1.0	8.5	2.5	.4	.5
Total, edible vegetable oils	15.9	22.5	4.7	4.5	1,446.4	1,000.8	77.1	111.7
Soap fats and oils								
Tallow, inedible	.6	.1	---	---	667.0	532.1	91.6	89.4
Greases	.2	.1	.1	.1	70.3	29.3	6.1	4.1
Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal	5.3	2.2	---	.1	62.2	37.1	7.8	12.5
Marine mammal oils	19.4	13.0	1.8	6.5	.6	.7	---	2/
Foots and soap stock, including olive oil	.2	.2	2/	---	9.0	---	---	---
Palm oil	6.9	12.1	2.6	3.1	---	---	---	---
Total, slow-lathering oils	32.6	27.7	4.5	9.8	809.1	599.2	105.5	106.0
Coconut oil	82.9	82.2	19.8	10.6	5.1	5.8	.3	.8
Copra (63 percent)	183.9	194.8	40.5	20.7	.1	2/	---	---
Palm kernel oil	20.5	23.1	5.8	2.5	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	287.3	300.1	66.1	33.8	5.2	5.8	.3	.8
Drying oils								
Flaxseed (35.7 percent)	2/	2/	2/	2/	5.1	11.2	---	2/
Linseed oil	---	---	---	---	22.9	23.4	.4	.2
Oiticica oil	1.4	1.6	.9	---	---	---	---	---
Tung oil	16.0	7.7	.9	3.5	.8	.2	2/	.1
Total	17.4	9.3	1.8	3.5	28.8	34.8	.4	.3
Other industrial oils and fats								
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	4.6	5.2	1.8	1.3	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	40.2	53.5	12.8	6.1	.9	.9	.1	.1
Castor beans (45 percent)	7.7	12.7	2.1	.8	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	7.3	7.1	1.1	1.2	.2	.4	2/	.1
Neat's-foot oil and stock 3/	---	---	---	---	.2	.1	---	---
Rapeseed oil	2.9	2.6	.8	.2	---	---	---	---
Wool grease	2.9	2.8	.6	.5	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible	.1	2/	2/	---	19.9	6.8	.3	2.0
Total	65.7	83.9	19.2	10.1	21.2	8.2	.4	2.2
Other products (fat content)								
Margarine	.5	1.0	1.0	---	1.6	1.7	.3	.2
Shortening	---	---	---	---	3.7	11.6	1.5	1.0
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	---	4.4	13.5	2.8	1.5
Salad products	---	---	---	---	1.2	1.6	.2	.3
Soap	.5	.4	.1	---	8.5	7.7	.8	.9
Fatty acids	.7	.7	.2	.2	11.2	27.1	6.2	2.6
Total	1.7	2.1	1.3	.2	30.6	63.2	11.8	6.5
Grand total	422.4	446.0	97.7	62.0	2,639.2	1,947.0	238.5	266.4
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	21.3	26.3	3.8	4.7

1/ Includes re-exports of coconut, palm, and tung oils, olive-oil foots and copra. Does not include shipments. Shipments average about 80 million pounds per year of which approximately 55 million are lard.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

3/ Exports of neat's-foot oil and stock included in greases, beginning January 1958.

4/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 30.- Index numbers of wholesale prices of fats and oils

Item	1947-49=100				
	April		1958		
	1956	1957	February	March	April
All fats and oils	75	73	74	73	72
All fats and oils, except butter	67	63	64	64	63
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	73	77	76	76	74
Vegetable oils, domestic	74	62	64	61	61
Vegetable oils, foreign	70	72	78	79	81
Grouped by use:					
Butter	87	88	88	88	85
Butter, seasonally adjusted	90	92	86	86	89
Lard	60	71	65	64	64
Food fats other than butter	72	68	66	64	65
Food fats other than butter and lard	77	66	67	64	65
All edible fats and oils	80	78	78	76	76
Soap fats	55	54	60	62	60
Drying oils	71	66	69	67	66
Other industrial	60	60	60	60	59
All industrial	60	58	63	64	62
Edible vegetable oils, grouped by degree of processing:					
Crude	77	65	66	64	64
Refined	81	70	71	71	71
End products	86	86	86	86	85

All indexes except "Butter, seasonally adjusted" and "Other industrial" from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 31.- Price received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals

Item	Unit	April		1958		
		1956	1957	February	March	April
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Castor beans, Brazilian ports	Long ton	157.50	180.00	110.00	110.00	105.00
Copra, Philippines, c.i.f. Pacific Coast	Short ton	161.25	154.25	179.50	182.00	186.12
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	46.90	---	49.90	51.20	---
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	3.77	3.17	3.20	3.10	2.99
Flaxseed, United States average	Bushel	3.44	2.80	2.84	2.73	2.61
Peanuts, No. 1, shelled, Spanish, Southeastern shipping points 1/	100 lb.	19.12	18.88	21.88	22.00	22.25
Peanuts, United States average	100 lb.	11.60	11.20	9.64	10.10	10.50
Soybeans, No. 1 Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	2.94	2.43	2.25	2.25	2.30
Soybeans, No. 1 Yellow, Illinois country shipping points	Bushel	2.85	2.33	2.18	2.21	2.24
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	2.63	2.24	2.05	2.10	2.16
		Oilseed Meals 2/				
Copra meal, Los Angeles 3/	Short ton	65.05	63.50	57.50	57.45	59.30
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	51.25	54.40	60.00	63.10	63.15
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	62.40	66.25	70.30	74.45	73.85
Linseed meal, 36 percent protein, Minneapolis	Short ton	55.25	63.00	52.25	55.40	58.90
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	Short ton	78.25	80.25	76.55	78.05	79.55
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	Short ton	54.40	43.80	55.10	61.90	65.95
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	64.20	56.90	58.40	65.75	71.00
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, bulk, Decatur	Short ton	53.00	45.50	46.90	54.25	59.50

1/ This price applies to peanuts for edible uses. 2/ Bagged carlots, except soybean meal at Decatur, which is bulk. 3/ Original quotations adjusted to bagged-carlots basis.

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